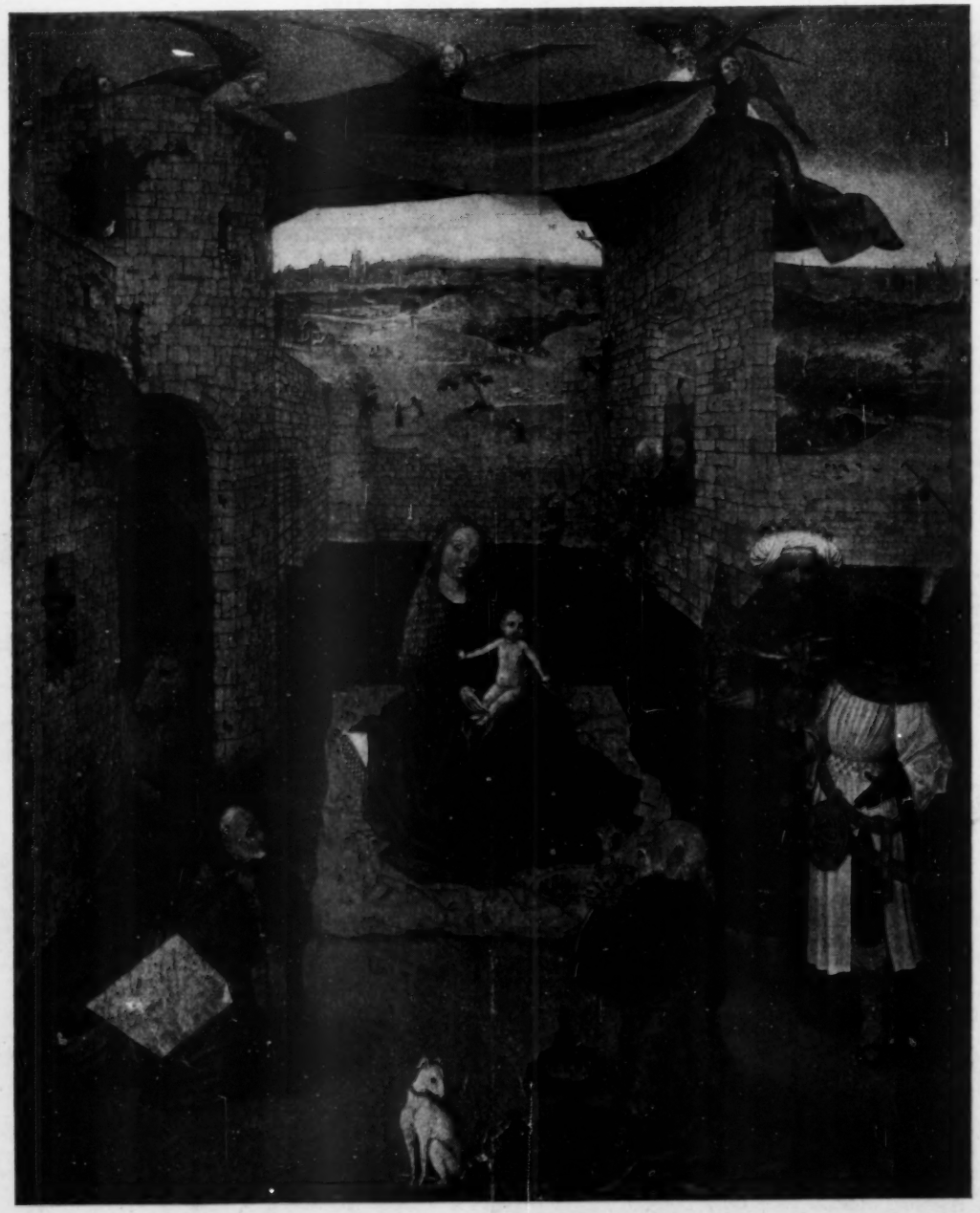
Soc
LIBRARY
DEC 17 194
DARTMOUTH COL

Seasons Greetings

The CRISIS

DECEMBER, 1948

15¢



Do You Like Books?

The Crisis Book Shop is ready to promptly fill your order for any book by or about Negroes in print. We can also supply current titles from all publishers. Write us your book needs. Orders filled promptly. Consult our list. If you don't see what you want, write.

(Please allow 15c for postage. Prices are net)

RACE RELATIONS, POLITICS

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA — 3.75
(Condensation of AN AMERICAN DILEMMA)
by Arnold Rose

NEGRO BUSINESS AND BUSINESS EDUCATION — 4.00
by Joseph A. Pierce

LOST BOUNDARIES — 1.50
by W. L. White

CASTE, CLASS AND RACE — 7.50
by Oliver C. Cox

BLACK METROPOLIS — 5.00
by St. Clair Drake and Horace Cayton

THE NEGRO GHETTO — 3.75
by Robert C. Weaver

BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE — 3.00
by Henry Lee Moon

COLONIAL PROBLEMS

NEGROES OF AFRICA — 3.15
by Maurice Delafosse

THE WORLD AND AFRICA — 3.00
by W. E. B. DuBois

BIOGRAPHY

THE WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN — 3.00
by Mary White Ovington

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. I — 3.75

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. II — 4.25
(The Two Volumes—$7.75)
by J. A. Rogers

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON — 4.75
by Basil Mathews

BLACK BOY — 2.50
by Richard Wright

THE STORY OF JOHN HOPE — 5.00
by Ridgely Torrence

WITNESSES FOR FREEDOM — 3.50
(Negro Americans in autobiography)
by Rebecca Chalmers Barton

FREDERICK DOUGLASS — 4.00
by Benjamin Quarles

A MAN CALLED WHITE — 3.75
by Walter White

HISTORY

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now — 3.75
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY — 4.90
by Carter G. Woodson

SEX AND RACE, Vol. I — 3.25

SEX AND RACE, Vol. II — 3.75

SEX AND RACE, Vol. III — 3.75
(The Three Volumes—$10.30)
by J. A. Rogers

FROM SUPERMAN TO MAN — 1.50

100 AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO — .50
Cloth 1.00

ESSAYS IN HISTORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.00
by Herbert Aptheker

BLACK ODYSSEY — 3.50
by Roi Ottley

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM (HISTORY AMERICAN NEGROES) — 5.00
by John Hope Franklin

POETRY

COMPLETE POEMS OF DUNBAR — 3.00

FIELDS OF WONDER — 2.50
by Langston Hughes

ON THESE I STAND — 2.50
by Countee Cullen

ANTHOLOGIES, ESSAYS

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS — 4.50
by J. Weldon and Rosamond Johnson

MY SONGS — 3.00
by Roland Hayes

RENAISSANCE IN HAITI — 4.50
by Selden Rodman

THE NEGRO CARAVAN — 3.00
edited by Brown, Davis and Lee

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE — 1.25
edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins

NEGRO VOICES IN AMERICAN FICTION — 3.50
by Hugh M. Gloster

THREE SPIRITUALS FROM EARTH TO HEAVEN — 3.95
Illustrated by Allan Rohan Crite

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO POETRY — 2.50
edited by James Weldon Johnson

JUVENILE

NEGRO FOLK TALES FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY GRADES 1.40

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.65
by Jane D. Shackelford

STORY OF THE NEGRO — 3.00
by Arna Bontemps

FICTION BY OR ABOUT NEGROES

SO THIS IS THE VEIL — 2.50
by Delmar E. Bordeaux

THE LIVING IS EASY — 2.75
by Dorothy West

THE INVISIBLE ISLAND — 3.00
by Irwin Stark

KNOCK ON ANY DOOR — 3.00
by Willard Motley

LAST OF THE CONQUERORS — 2.75
by William G. Smith

VINE OF GLORY — 3.00
by Mary J. King

THE WELL OF COMPASSION — 3.00
by David Alman

WALK IN DARKNESS — 3.00
by Hans Habe

SERAPH ON THE SUWANEE — 3.00
by Zora Neale Hurston

HIGH JOHN THE CONQUEROR — 2.50
by John W. Wilson

REFERENCE BOOKS

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1946-1947 — 5.00
edited by Florence Murray

TRAVELGUIDE 1948 — .50

NEGRO YEAR BOOK (1941-1946) — 4.50
edited by Jessie Parkhurst Guzman

20 WEST 40th STREET **THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP** **NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS *Managing Editor:* JAMES W. IVY
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 55, No. 12 Whole Number 456

IN THIS ISSUE

December, 1948

COVER *Page*
The Adoration of the Magi

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 356-360

EDITORIALS 361

SUCCESS CAN COME
By John M. Gregory 362

JUST PASSING THROUGH MEXICO
A short short story by Norman D. Humphrey 364

MADAGASCAR FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM
By George Padmore 365

SIX CARIBBEAN POETS
Selected by Langston Hughes 368

NO-MAN'S LAND OF BIGOTRY
By Judah Cahn 370

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
News from the Branches and Youth Councils 371-377

BOOK REVIEWS 377-379

LEGAL DIRECTORY 382

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of* March 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1948 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

COVER—*The Adoration of the Magi.* **This was one of the favorite themes of the Flemish painter Hieronymus Bosch (1462?-1516). Bosch or *Van Aeken* or *Aken* was the creator of the fantastic school and a master in the creation of demons, monstrosities, and other bizarre subjects. Reproduction furnished through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.**

•

JOHN M. GREGORY, a previous contributor to our pages is a freelance writer and lives at Gregory Farm, Whitakers, North Carolina.

•

NORMAN D. HUMPHREY is assistant professor of sociology at Wayne university, Detroit, Michigan, and co-author with Alfred McClung Lee of *Race Riot*, a study of the Detroit race riot of June, 1943.

•

GEORGE PADMORE, already well known to *Crisis* readers, lives in London, England. Incidentally, Governor-General Victor Augagneur's *Colonial Errors and Brutalities* was inspired by the bloody suppression of the Malagash rebellion of 1904. Two lawyers who came out from Paris to defend the members of the MDRM, Maitres Stibbe and Douyon, were set upon and forced to return to France in May, 1947.

•

LANGSTON HUGHES needs no introduction to our readers, but he does offer us the following biographical notes on the six Caribbean poets published in this issue:

RAYMOND BARROW, British Honduras, was educated at St. John's College in Belize, and has worked as a journalist and the editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle.*

EDWARD RICHARDS, Virgin Islands, is now serving in the United States Navy and editing a weekly newspaper at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

A. J. SEYMOUR, British Guiana, has published five books of poems and is the president of the British Guiana Writers Association.

HAROLD TELEMAQUE, Trinidad, is the headmaster of a school at Fyzabad, and is the author of a volume of poems, *Burnt Bush.*

H. A. VAUGHAN, Barbados, studied law in England and is now judge in Bridgetown. His collection of verses is called *Sandy Land and Other Poems.*

VIVIAN L. VIRTUE, Jamaica, is one of the island's finest poets and is a member of the Royal Society of Literature of England.

•

JUDAH CAHN is rabbi of Temple Israel, Lawrence, N. Y., and a member of the board of directors of the NAACP.

•

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE (who reviews *Black Odyssey* at page 377) is assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research, NAACP.

1867 1948

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in The Nation's Capital

A COMPLETE EDUCATION ON ONE CAMPUS, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL

College of Liberal Arts — School of Religion
Graduate School — College of Medicine
School of Music — Summer School
College of Pharmacy — School of Social Work
College of Dentistry
School of Engineering and Architecture

FULLY ACCREDITED
ATHLETICS—R.O.T.C.—STUDENT GOVERNMENT—DEBATING

468 Teachers • 7,231 Students
13,330 Alumni • 26 Buildings

For Announcements and Permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THOROUGH SECRETARIAL TRAINING
FOR BETTER POSITIONS—AT

Pioneer Business College

A-A Commercial Rating
Day and Evening Sessions
Individual Instruction

APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS

116 Weeks Course—Business Administration & Accounting
108 Weeks Course—Higher Accounting & Business Administration
108 Weeks Course—Legal Executive Secretarial
96 Weeks Course—Medical Secretarial
96 Weeks Course—Jr. Accounting & Executive for Men
84 Weeks Course—Executive Secretarial
72 Weeks Course—Senior Secretarial (Adult re-Education)
72 Weeks Course—Sales Promotion & Advertising
60 Weeks Course—General Business & Machines
54 Weeks Course—Preparatory Business Course
48 Weeks Course—Junior Secretarial
45 Weeks Course—Stenographic
42 Weeks Course—Pre-College Commercial
40 Weeks Course—Intensive Secretarial
36 Weeks Course—Typewriting—Personnel
2 & 3 Yr. Course—Music-Instruments-Voice Culture & Romance Languages
116 Weeks Course—Custom Tailoring
Specific Courses in—Business Law—Economics Psychology & Bookkeeping.

FREE PLACEMENT-EMPLOYMENT Service for Graduates and Alert Students. A 100% placement of last term graduates. Supervised Dormitory Accommodations (limited) available—register early in advance. Beginners and Advanced Students Accepted.

Make reservations NOW for Terms beginning: April 15, June 28 and Sept. 8-13.

Write The Registrar—Catalog "B-A"

627-629 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania
Telephone PEnnypacker 5-2935
E. RHUDOLPHUS CLEMONS, President

COLLEGE and SCHOOL NEWS

The Robert Shaw Chorale of thirty-two voices was heard in concert at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on October 31.

In September PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE awarded a Ph. D. to Elizabeth Durham in the field of home economics. Miss Durham received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from Virginia State college. While at Pennsylvania State she was elected to Iota Sigma Pi, national honorary chemical society for women students, and to Sigma Delta Epsilon, national home economics society.

Governor Jim Nance McCord of Tennessee was among those who joined TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE on October 5 in their homage to the school's two Olympic champions, Audrey Patterson, sophomore, and Emma Read, senior. The young women were made gifts of a Hamilton wrist watch from the college; a Scheaffer fountain pen, from the athletic club; and a portable radio, from the inter-fraternal council.

Eighty-second academic year at ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE was formally inaugurated on September 23 with a special service and convocation in the college chapel.

New members of the faculty and staff at the college include: R. H. Leoppert and F. R. West, chemistry; Roy D. Moore, physical education and athletics; Mrs. Roy D. Moore, dietitian; John L. Jones, registrar; Cleopatra Jones, English; Edith Pierce, assistant librarian; T. Lorraine Cumbo, instructor in commerce and secretary to the president; and Mrs. Josephine Briscoe, house mother of the Delany building.

Stanley Ross, 34-year-old president of the Asociación de Escritores Americanos and publisher of *El Caribe* and *El Urgente*, was a recent speaker at STORER COLLEGE on the relations of the United States to Latin America. Mr. Ross went to the Dominican Republic ten years ago and has since been active there in the field of journalism.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER FOUNDATION of Tuskegee, Alabama, is offering graduate research fellowships and assistanships to qualified students who may wish to pursue work toward the master of science degree.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, Jersey City, N. J., began in November an exhibition of the sculpture of Richmond Barthé, one of the nation's most distinguished artists in stone and bronze. This is Mr. Barthé's first one-man show in New Jersey and the thirty-eight exhibition of his work. Among the more celebrated works loaned the college are his "Christus," which will remain as a part of the permanent collection at the college, the "Blessed Mother," and his famous works of Katherine Cornell as "Juliet."

Annual founders' day exercises were observed at DILLARD UNIVERSITY in October, with Helen Kenyon of New York City delivering the main address. Dedicatory rites were held for Kearney hall, honoring the memory of the late Warren Kearny, for many years a trustee; and Howard house, a tribute to the memory of the late Alvin P. Howard of New Orleans, for many years treasurer of the Dillard trustee board. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president of Tulane university.

Twenty-five percent of the 11[illegible] freshmen at the university this year are natives of New Orleans and thirty-seven percent are Louisiana-born, according to registrar Mrs. Wilma M[illegible] Thompson.

A hitherto unknown and unpublished letter of John Brown's has recently been uncovered by Dr. Dwight H. Wilson, archivist of FISK UNIVERSITY. Written on a pale blue, faintly ruled quarto sheet, the ink now faded to a snuff brown, the letter was sent from Ingersol, Canada West, on April 16, 1858, to William H. Day, a graduate of Oberlin college class of 1847.

This letter, according to Boyd B. Stutler, well-known John Brown authority and owner of the third largest collection of John Brown memorabilia, supplies the key for the solving of a question in dispute since 1860; namely, whether or not John Brown had even been in Toronto.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, the eldest son of the late Julius Rosenwald and until recently chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck and Company, has been elected a new trustee of Fisk.

ELIZABETH DURHAM
Ph.D., Pennsylvania State

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, now on sabbatical leave from New York university, was a recent speaker at WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE. Dr. Myers spoke on the subject "Education and World Chaos." In commenting on segregation he expressed the belief that college youth are completely fed up with segregation.

Annual meeting of the NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was held at the William Penn high school, High Point, N. C., November 5-6. More than 150 librarians from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and Georgia were in attendance during the two-day session.

Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, has announced the awarding of eight new scholarships, and the renewal of ten, to sightless students to enable them to complete professional courses in schools and universities throughout the country.

The recipients include William Butts, Norfolk, Va., studying for the ministry at the New York Union Theological Seminary; Algie D. Davis, Wheeling, W. Va., studying to be a music teacher at West Virginia State college; Geneva Harrison, Miami, Florida, studying at Howard to become a social worker; Hilda Turner, Brooklyn, N. Y., studying at the University of Buffalo to become a social worker; and Oliver Willis, Bolivar, W. Va., studying at Howard to become a min-

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
offers courses leading to the Master's degree in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, Latin, mathematics and sociology.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
a graduate school offering a two-year curriculum for prospective social workers, leading to the degree of Master of Social Work or to the professional certificate.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
requiring college graduation for admission and offering a one-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Service.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
a graduate school offering curricula leading to the M. A. and M. Ed. degrees, designed to meet the needs of men and women who have chosen education as a professional career.

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
a graduate school offering thorough theoretical and practical training in the fields of business affairs, leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
in which the Atlanta institutions for higher education of Negroes combine under the direction of Atlanta University to offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Strong Faculty — Limited Scholarship Aid
For Information Address the Registrar

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Atlanta, Georgia
The outstanding Negro Theological Seminary in America for the training of ministers and other Christian workers

COURSES OF STUDY
1. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and open to college graduates.
2. Those leading to the degree of Master of Religious Education, and open to women college graduates.
3. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education and open to women who have had at least two years of college training, and who desire to be trained for Christian Service.
4. The Department of Missions provides training for men and women for service in the Foreign Missionary Field.

For further information write:
PRESIDENT J. W. HAYWOOD
Gammon Theological Seminary
3 McDonough Boulevard, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia

Benedict College
A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning
Located In The City of Columbia
The following Degrees Are Conferred
A.B., B.S., B.Th., and B.D.
PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING
Splendid Opportunities For Intellectual Growth and Character Development
Co-educational—Class "A" Rating
MODERATE EXPENSES
For Further Information Write
J. A. Bacoats, Pres., Benedict College
Columbia 13, South Carolina

Lemoyne College
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1870 1948
The curriculum of LeMoyne College is designed to give students a broad general education plus specialized training which will enable them to work toward and live in an emerging democracy. "A" rated by the Southern Association.
HOLLIS F. PRICE, *President*
MARGARET BUSH, *Registrar*

Wilberforce University
ORIGINATED IN 1844
Wilberforce, Ohio
Non-sectarian **Co-educational**
Approved by the
American Medical Association
Veterans Administration
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Education & Business Administration
University Laboratory High School
Theological Seminary; R.O.T.C.
Distinguished for Training in Leadership
For information write The Registrar

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL and STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.
We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making Income Tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.
85 WEST 118th ST., New York MOnument 2-3498

STORER COLLEGE
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia
Seventy-ninth Year
A four-year co-educational college, rich in historic tradition and surroundings of surpassing natural beauty — sixty-five miles northwest from the Nation's Capital.
EDUCATION WITH A SENSE OF DIRECTION
Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Science — Commercial
Teacher Training — Subjects
Home Economics — Religion
FOR INFORMATION, *Write:*
RICHARD I. McKINNEY, *President*

CHEYNEY
STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA
is a fully accredited member of
American Association of Teachers Colleges
PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
1—Elementary Education: (Primary Grades 1-3).....B.S. Degree
2—Elementary Education: (Intermediate Grades 4-3).....B.S. Degree
3—Home Economics: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree
4—Industrial Arts: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree
Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write to
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, *President*
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Talladega College

Talladega, Alabama

Founded in 1867

■

A Distinctive Liberal Arts College in Faculty, Curriculum, and Educational Policies.

Accredited by The Association of American Universities.

Class "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Students of serious purpose and superior ability will find rich opportunities for intelligent living, and pre-professional training for teaching, medicine, law, ministry, business, insurance, drama, music, social service, and other careers.

Qualified students may enroll at any time.

For Further Information write

THE REGISTRAR

ister. Both Mr. Butts and Mr. Davis are recipients for the second year of these Foundation scholarships.

Founders' day address at BENNETT COLLEGE was delivered on November 2 by the Right Reverend Alexander P. Shaw, bishop of the Baltimore area, Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist church. Bennett was founded in 1873 and reorganized in 1926 as an institution devoted exclusively to the training of young women. The school was originally called "Bennett Seminary," in honor of Lyman Bennett who gave the first $10,000 for a building and raised funds for the college bell.

The Bennett freshmen players presented three one-act plays—*This Property is Condemned, The Boor,* and *The Woman in the Freight Car*—October 22-23.

Seventy-third term of MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE began officially on October 4, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, delivering the convocation address. Dr. Johnson wa recently elected to the Meharry boar of trustees.

One feature of the program was th presentation of a $9,000 gift by Re Charles L. Dinkins, president of th Nashville branch of the NAACP, o behalf of the "Negroes of Nashville f the Hubbard hospital."

Nine-year-old John Michael Myle of Kansas City, Mo., entered the musi department of the UNIVERSITY O KANSAS CITY for his second year on a scholarship given by President Clarenc R. Decker. Myles is said to have pe fect pitch and is the first Negro a well as the first child to be enrolle in the University of Kansas City.

An enduring program of recon version from racial segregation was ad vocated by Dr. Howard W. Odum Kenan professor of sociology at th University of North Carolina, in hi COOPER UNION FORUM address in Ne York City in October.

A DISTINCTIVE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

For Catalog and Information Write Director of Admissions

BENNETT COLLEGE

Box 1589H **Greensboro, N. C.**

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

PENNSYLVANIA

(1854-1948)

THE COLLEGE FOR MEN

An opportunitly to prepare for the future
A fully accredited Liberal Arts College
And A Graduate Theological Seminary
Essential training for the
Professions — Business — Public Service
Fall Term Begins—Sept. 14, 1948

•

Write to

The Registrar

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Now I'm My Own Boss

MAKING $60 TO $90 WEEKLY WORKING FOR MYSELF AFTER LEARNING THE

APEX SYSTEM

Several years ago, she had a war job, but she began to wonder what to do about her future. Then, one day she learned about the amazing success of a friend who had completed an Apex Beauty Course and was making more than a comfortable living.

So, she took up the Apex Course. Now, she's independent, and is her own boss; owns her own home and has a nice new car.

Your success in life depends upon your own efforts. You have the ability to make an independent living, become your own boss. So here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it. Enroll in an Apex Beauty College now. Day or evening class.

Beauty Culture Is A "Depression-Proof" Business!

APEX

BEAUTY COLLEGES

New, York, Brooklyn, Newark, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

APEX CO.

INDIANA & ARCTIC AVES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

GOWNS

PULPIT · CHOIR
CONFIRMATION
BAPTISMAL
DOCTORS
MASTERS
BACHELORS

CAPS GOWNS AND HOODS

EST. 1912

BENTLEY & SIMON

7 WEST 36 ST · NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

of Missouri

Founded 1866—Member North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

College of Arts and Sciences
Jefferson City, Mo.

Teacher Training	Mechanic Arts
Music	Music Education
Home Economics	Agriculture
Business Administration	Physical Education

Special Courses for Returning Servicemen

The School of Law	St. Louis
The School of Journalism	Jefferson City
The Graduate School	Jefferson City

The Registrar—Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

BEREAN SCHOOL

Matthew Anderson, Founder, 1899

CO-EDUCATIONAL—VOCATIONAL

Needle Trades and Business

Day and Night Sessions

Approved for V. A. Training

•

Write the Registrar for Bulletin

1926-30 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE

Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania

Louise B. Yergan, Principal

"The Southern Dixicrats," explained Dr. Odum, "are so culturally naive as to fix, as the only standard of judgement for voting, one's agreement to racial segregation."

Albert C. Pryor, Jr., has been appointed research assistant at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE. His first project will be a demographic study of the Negroes of Kentucky.

Two faculty members are away this year on leave studying toward their Ph.D. degrees: Howard M. Jason, at Columbia university; and A. J. Richards, at the University of Iowa.

Founder's day services were held at SHAW UNIVERSITY on November 19, with Dr. Dennis Branch, prominent physician of Newport, Tenn., delivering the address.

The university choir, directed by Harry Gil-Smythe, was featured on November 3 before the State Baptist Convention of North Carolina meeting at Gastonia, N. C. The Shaw players, under the direction of Mrs. Ethlynne H. Thomas, participated in the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Drama Association held at Morgan State in Baltimore, October 8-9.

Percy L. Julian, director of research and manager of fine chemicals for the Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill., was recipient of one of the thirteen honorary degrees awarded during the fiftieth convocation exercises of NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (Boston, Mass.). In making the citation, President Carl S. Ell declared: "Scientist with an original mind devoted to basic problems in organic chemistry, your brilliant achievements in developing methods for the synthesis of organic compounds for medical use, your diligence in research, your unwavering faith in the importance of what you are doing, have earned you an international reputation in your profession. As president of Northeastern, I am proud to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Science."

SPELMAN COLLEGE's large freshmen class represents students from twenty-one states and the District of Columbia. Although the majority of the students are from the South, many northern states are represented in the group. Total enrollment of the college is 390 students.

Ernest L. Zaugg, a foreign correspondent for the Religious News Service, addressed the college and faculty in October on the recent wave of anti-semitic outbreaks, mob violence, and religious activities of the Communists in countries of eastern Europe.

Eighty-first founders' day was celebrated at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY in October, with Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, as the speaker. In commenting on the needs of education today, Dr. Brownlee declared that if Christian culture is to survive human relations must remain foremost in the thinking and teaching of colleges and universities.

Dr. John P. Gillin, professor of anthropology and research in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, presented in November results of his researches and ethnological expeditions in a series of three seminars and a public forum.

The university announces eight distingushed educators as visiting lecturers this year in the division of social

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty
First Class Equipment
For information write
H. L. McCrory . . . . President

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
(WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE)
Wilberforce, Ohio
Established in 1887 Co-Educational
Accredited by the
American Association of Teachers College
National Association of Schools of Social Administration • Ohio College Association • Inter-University Council of Ohio
Division of Agriculture
Division of Arts and Sciences
Division of Business Administration
Division of Education
Division of Health and Physical Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Industries
Division of Music
ROTC
For Further Information Write the Registrar

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
1800 White's Creek Pike
Nashville, Tennessee
Dr. Ralph W. Riley, *President*
Capable Faculty
Summer School
Extension Courses Healthful Climate
Courses offered leading to the degrees of:
BACHELOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY
For information address the Registrar
Under the Auspices of
The National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. and The Southern Baptist Convention

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
Baltimore 12, Md.
DIVISIONS
Regular — College of Liberal Arts. Co-educational. Full-time study on the campus.
Evening — Courses leading to degree offered in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.
Summer — A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.
All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information, write or call the Registrar. Telephone: HAmilton 0756.

Livingstone College
SALISBURY, N. C.
Fall Opening for Freshmen
Orientation September 20-24
Formal Opening September 24
Livingstone College offers courses leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees through the college of Liberal Arts, and to the B.D. in the Hood Theological Seminary "A" rating from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.
For further information write:
REGISTRAR

CHOIR AND PULPIT GOWNS AND CAPS

At Prices to Meet Your Pocket Book
Catalog and Price List Mailed Free
LOUIS J. LINDNER
153 W. 33 St., N.Y.C. 1
Dept. CR

SUPPORT THE NAACP

MAGNA CUM LAUDE GRADUATES, 1948, *of West Virginia State College: L. to R., Nona Hairston, Oda Carmichael, George Kent, Laura Alexander, and Elizabeth Mallory.*

Kentucky State College

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Est. 1886

Sixty-two years of educational service

Accredited Class "A" College by The SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Through its campus personnel and facilities and contractual agreement between the State Board of Education and the University of Kentucky . . . Is now able to offer . . .

A WIDE RANGE OF UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, and PROFESSIONAL COURSES

Co-Educational • Modern Living Facilities

Co-Curricular Activities

Reasonable Rates

For Additional Information *Write to*

OFFICE OF DEAN OR REGISTRAR

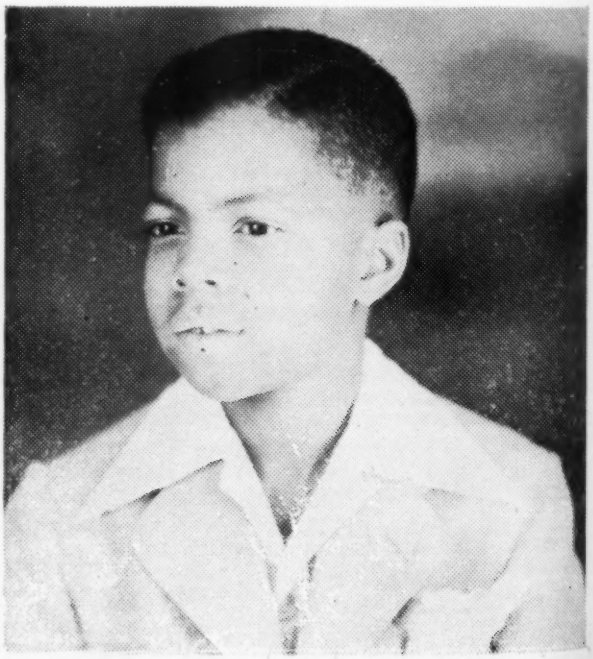
sciences, including: Dr. John P. Gillin, who delivered the first lecture; Dr. Richard Hays Williams, Paris, France; Dr. Abram L. Harris, associate professor of economics, University of Chicago; Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive secretary of the National Council on Family Relations, University of Chicago; Dr. Maurice R. Davie, chairman of the department of sociology, Yale; Joseph O. Lohman, executive secretary, National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, Washington; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the department of sociology, Haverford college; and Dr. Mabel A. Elliott, chairman of the department of sociology, Pennsylvania College for Women. Chairmen of the forums are Dr. Rushton Coulborn and Dr. Mozell C. Hill, of the department of history and sociology, respectively.

A panoramic chart of the manuscript period in bookmaking (5th to 15th centuries) recently issued by the school of library service is being used by libraries, museums, high schools, and colleges throughout the country. The chart was designed by Mrs. Hallie Brooks, assistant professor of book arts in the school of library science. Professor Charles E. Maxey is offering a new course in production management in the business school.

The department of romance languages of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE announces an enrollment of 425 students; 187 of whom are studying French, with 238 taking courses in Spanish. An evening review school for freshmen students has been organized through the cooperative efforts of upperclass men and women. One feature of the program of the conference of extension agents, October 26-29, was a panel in which parents and agents discussed ways of expanding the work of the cooperative extension service.

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers of New York university spent two days as an educational consultant on the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) campus in November. James D. Parks, assistant professor in the art department, and art students were honored by a reception at the Peoples Art Center, St. Louis, Mo., on October 31. First meeting of representatives from the four high schools of Missouri sponsoring courses in vocational agriculture among Negroes was held at Lincoln on October 8. Schools represented were Dalton, O'Bannon, New Madrid, Lincoln, Charleston, and Central high.

Eighty bound volumes of Negro newspapers of the past century, gifts of the Kansas State Historical Society, were recently added to the collection of Negro newspapers in the library of the school of journalism.



JOHN M. MYLES, *9-year-old student enrolled in the music department of the University of Kansas City.*

Editorials

THE ELECTION—AND AFTER

NO matter what urban concentration of Negro population is selected for analysis, the figures for the November 2 election will show about a 3-to-1 vote for President Truman. In some places, as in Cleveland, Ohio, it was clearly 3-to-1, in others, 2-to-1, and in others, as in certain Chicago precincts, it was as high as 4-to-1. In all the states the Negro vote went overwhelmingly to Mr. Truman; in the critical states of Illinois, Ohio, and California that vote was decisive. Especially is this true of Ohio.

Why did the Negro vote for Truman? There are several answers. Undoubtedly the most powerful factor was the President's civil rights program and his refusal to alter his stand upon it. Mr. Truman risked his chances of securing the nomination at Philadelphia by defying the Dixie rebellion which took shape last February immediately following his message to the Congress February 2 asking the enactment of civil rights legislation to implement recommendations in the report of his Civil Rights Committee.

The formal organization of the Dixiecrat party after the Philadelphia convention had adopted in dramatic fashion a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform found the President making no overtures which could be interpreted as a softening in order to win back the diehards. Negroes admired this stand and gave their support despite attempts to paint Truman's stand as a "political gesture." No such "gesture," carried so far as to incur the open and organized opposition of deserting members of his own party, had ever been made by any candidate in history. Negroes, by and large, decided Truman was sincere.

Another factor was the Taft-Hartley law. Several hundred thousand Negroes are industrial workers and many are good union members. They no longer judge a candidate solely on his "racial" attitude, but scrutinize his views and record on labor as well. Mr. Truman was for repeal or drastic revision of the Taft-Hartley law, for a minimum wage, for inclusion of agricultural and domestic workers in Social Security, and for a fair employment practice law. All this appealed to Negro workers, organized and unorganized.

No mean factor, of course, was the perfect understanding by Negroes of what the 80th Congress had failed to do. The GOP-controlled body had turned its back on anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills, and had failed on FEPC legislation—all three high on the list of bills earnestly desired by the Negro minority. The 80th Congress also did nothing about housing, federal aid to education, a health program, minimum wage, broadened social security, and segregation in the draft and in the armed services. When Mr. Truman walloped the 80th Congress, Negroes knew exactly what he was talking about. They nodded their heads and marked their ballots accordingly.

The Republicans. Why did not more Negroes support Governor Dewey? Here, from a "racial" point of view, was a better Republican candidate than any who made the race up to and through the Philadelphia nominating convention. Dewey has an excellent record of appointing Negroes to office (although not as good as foolish and inaccurate campaign literature maintained). Under his administration New York State enacted a model FEPC law and a law prohibiting discrimination in colleges and universities. Dewey apparently sees Negroes as a part of the population and was prepared to do the fair thing by them. But Negroes, like so many whites, did not warm to him, did not trust him. Like whites, they did not like his failure to speak out on issues; they did not know where he stood on their special interests and on general American problems.

But most of all, great sections of Negro Americans were troubled by a growing and persisting doubt that the Republican philosophy of government by the talented and knowing and powerful few for the benefit of the unknowing and trusting many is really the kind of government that fits their needs.

The shaken (but not shattered) Republicans are now indisputably at the point where they must win back an appreciable bloc of Negro voters if they are to return to power. They could make a beginning in the 81st Congress by ruling out collaboration with the southern reactionaries to oppose civil rights and liberal legislation. They will need a selling point in 1950 and 1952. The 1948 campaign demonstrated that the people, including the Negroes, will not buy a record consisting of blocking the administration in power.

The Dixiecrats. The Dixiecrat party proved what the NAACP asserted in its full page advertisement in a Philadelphia daily during the convention last summer: it is better for the Democratic Party that these people separate themselves and go their white-supremacy way. Despite assistance accruing from the Wallace campaign, and support from wealthy financial interests who used the civil rights fight as a mere front to secure its own objectives, the Dixiecrats did not hurt Truman. Proof of who needs whom is furnished by the moves which began November 3 to get the Dixies accepted back into the Democratic fold.

The Wallaceites. Many Negroes became emotionally involved in the Wallace campaign, but the tabulation shows that few voted for him. Best proof that the Wallace campaign was collapsing under the strict control of the hard Communist core of workers and advisers was furnished in late September when the party announced withdrawal of its candidates in certain congressional districts. The opponents in these districts were liberal congressmen whose only "crime" was their failure to follow the straight Communist line. Up to September the "Commies" had insisted that these people must be opposed, but the waning away of support forced a change in policy. After the election Mother Russia spoke through the voice of Molotov to tell bewildered American liberal, non-Communist supporters of Wallace that after all Truman was not so bad, and that it was really Dewey who was a "war-monger"!

It must have come as a shock to non-Communist Negro Wallace supporters that they had been merely used by a disciplined pro-Communist group.

The Future. The Great danger in the new Congress is that the Republicans will join the southern Democrats in blocking civil rights and liberal legislation. The administration must be held to its promises and the voters must "sit up" with their Congressmen and Senators to see that a program is enacted into law. The old southerners must be shorn of their committee power. The Senate rules must be changed to block filibusters. And, in the eyes of Negroes, at least the minimum program of anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, and FEPC bills must be passed, with abolition of segregation in the armed forces high on the list. Mr. Truman promised these things, but he can't do the job alone. He and his liberal party members must have help, and that help must come from alert and organized active citizens, of all races and creeds and colors and walks of life who believe in progressive Americanism.

Success Can Come

By John M. Gregory

This article suggests that successful businesses can be built up in small towns through skill efficiency, and thrift.

THE creeping life of a small southern town slows to a full stop at times. At least for some, when the drab conformity of its days is rent by tragedy closing relentlessly on long plans and future hopes. This happened to Julius Augustus Hunter of Whitakers, N. C.

Hunter isn't a prominent man. His private life is of no interest to anyone except his immediate family except that he, a Negro in a farming town in the South, has made a place for himself in the sun.

It isn't, by any means, the highest place in his county. He is a motor mechanic in his own successful garage. But it isn't this, especially, which makes Hunter proud. It's the honor and respect he has won in the business life of his community.

Life stopped temporarily for Hunter on a morning toward the end of World War II. A letter from the War Department told him his son, Julius Hunter, Jr., PFC in the air forces, had been killed somewhere between Luzon and Bonelli.

In grease-spotted overalls amid dismantled cars in his garage, Hunter told of this tragedy. The boy was his only son. He had gone through grammar and high schools; and gifted with mechanical talents like his father, he had finished two years in mechanical engineering at the A. & T. college in Greensboro. With husky voice, Hunter said, "He would have taken this business on when I retired. He was a good boy. Now . . . well, sir, I don't like to talk about it."

Life, however, went on for Hunter as the grim footsteps of war became dimmer. His son's photograph, in the uniform of his country, holds a place of honor in the living room of Hunter's home.

Everyone in Edgecombe county who drives a car knows Julius Hunter, and Hunter's Garage at Whitakers. As you turn left from the main highway from Richmond to Rocky Mount, you pass it on your right. It is a low, brick building, set back from the sidewalk, with gas tanks in front, a store in which "parts" are sold, and a large garage in the rear. Here Hunter works with four helpers. The garage is usually filled with cars to be repaired. So is the yard to the right, and many cars line the street waiting for repairs.

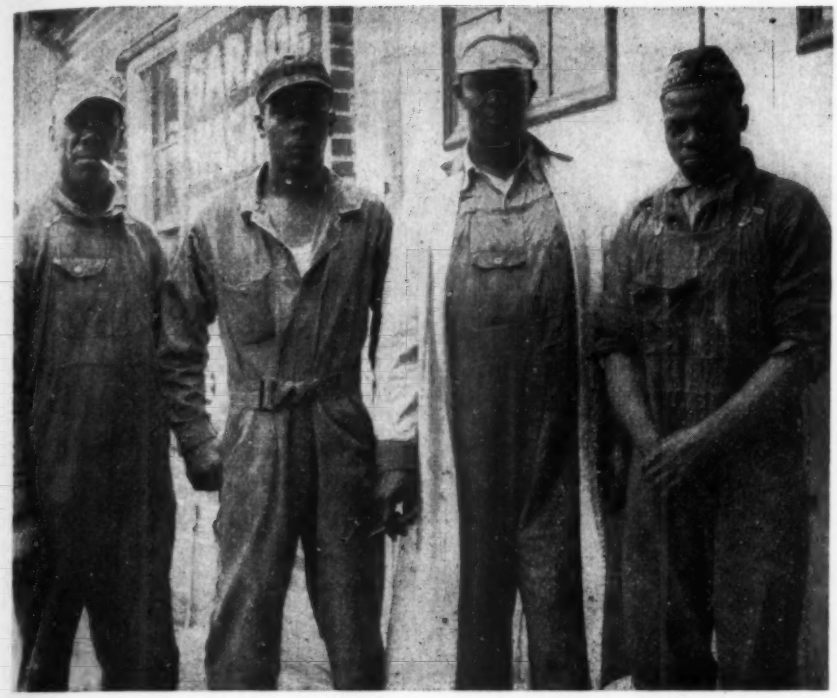
Does Good Business

There are two other garages and several filling stations in the town, but none does the business of Hunter's. You'll find him repairing the finest cars as well as the rattling jaloppies. "I take as much pains with the poor car as I do with the best," Hunter says. "A poor farmer needs his car kept in the best condition so he won't have to bring it back. Money comes hard to them."

Hunter ought to know because he was the son of a tenant farmer. He was born on Bryant's farm near Battleboro.

The life of a tenant farmer on tobacco growing farms of North Carolina is hard, incessant work, with no amusements and little money until the crop is sold. If the farmer makes a good crop, he may have a little money left after he pays his debts. But, at best, it's a hand-to-mouth existence with little reward and many heartaches. A few manage to put aside a little and

JULIUS HUNTER *working on a car in his garage. All garage work has his personal attention and the help of his mechanical skill.*



THREE OF HUNTER'S *garage assistants. Left to right: Charles Bell, Edward Anthony, Julius Hunter, and Willy Pittman. Elzer Lee Bellamy, the fourth assistant, was absent when this picture was taken.*

buy a small farm. Hunter's grandfather did this, and when twelve years' old, Hunter moved with his family to his grandfather's place. Apart from his work on the farm, he was enabled to get three and a half years schooling at a cross-roads school. This was all the education he ever had. His only reading now is the daily newspaper and motor magazines which show better methods to conduct his business.

Excellent Mechanic

Hunter had a knack with machines. Even when a boy, he seemed to know instinctively what caused trouble. A few minutes tinkering would usually set the machine right again. He didn't want to be a farmer; his sole interest became machines. At the age of nineteen Hunter got a job as a helper in Hugh A. Weeks garage in Whitakers. Weeks eventually went out of business. Hunter then worked for S. Vance Bell as a mechanic until 1932, when Bell closed his garage. Hunter then formed a partnership with Willie Powell, another Negro, but this did not last. Hearing that Bell was going to Florida, Hunter bought Bell's equipment from his savings and opened his own garage.

Faced now with the responsibilities of sole ownership of a garage, already married to Ivra Woodley and with a son to educate, Hunter saw the great opportunity he had dreamed of but never, perhaps, really believed would be his. He knew he could get business from colored people, but this wasn't the only kind of business he wanted. His reputation as a motor mechanic was growing. He had faith in his knowledge, years of experience behind him.

And he had formed a code of procedure, which he tells simply:

"If we make a mistake, I do the job over and take the loss myself. I keep my word on deliveries, if possible. I try to be honest with my customers. I don't have any trouble because I don't look for it. I don't have difficulty in collecting; if you do a good job you can get your money if a man has it. If he hasn't, he'll pay when he gets it."

The result of this code shows in the number of cars which are brought to him, and his friends are among the best people in the county, both white and black. Dr. J. H. Cutchin, a prominent physician, showed his friendship when Hunter lost the garage in which he had been operating. He had leased the entire building, sub-leasing the front to a Ford agent, whose cars Hunter serviced.

In 1934 he was asked to pay more rent. This was a blow, because the Ford agent had moved. No good place could be found into which Hunter could move. Dr. Cutchin owned a service station on the lot Hunter now occupies: he offered it to Hunter. Since the station was too small for a garage, Dr. Cutchin told Hunter to lay out the kind of building he wanted, and it would be built for him. Against the advice of the many who said that no one ever had made a success of the filling station, Hunter went ahead and drafted

(Continued on page 380)

HUNTER'S LOVELY HOME *occupies an acre of ground on a country road about a mile from Whitakers.*

Just Passing Through Mexico

By Norman Daymond Humphrey

MY white friend from Texas had insisted that it would be "all right"; that the doctor would be glad to have friends come to the fiesta celebrating his first wedding anniversary. Invitations sometimes took that form in Mexico. So I agreed to go.

"He speaks English," Texas said as we drove toward the house. "He used to be a fortune teller at the World's Fair in Chicago. I like him a lot even though he's kind of dark and his hair is just a little kinky. He's never been to Texas. He's heard they don't like kinky hair there."

Then he chuckled to himself.

My Texas friend was typical of his fellows, equipped as could be expected with the normal complement of anti-Negro sentiments. He had lived with the "doctor" and his wife when he first came to Mexico. The American consul had introduced them. And now they were firm and loyal friends.

"The doctor's been all over the world," Texas said. "Even lived in India. Was kicked out of the University fifteen or twenty years ago, and went to Northwestern for awhile. He really isn't a doctor. Some sort of a homeopath I think. Gives *inyecciones*."

That was understandable enough. Mexican physicians seem to give injections for virtually every complaint known to man. And apparently one does not have to be a physician to give them. Every twentieth house has a sign on it stating that injections are given, usually next to a sign warning that it is a Catholic house which does not accept Protestant propaganda.

Music blared from the second floor quarters of the doctor and his wife as we parked in front of his home. He met us at the door, greeted us in Latin-accented easily-spoken English, and presented me in Spanish to his pretty white wife.

Ushering us into his living room, where the rug had been thrown back from the tile floor, he introduced us to the other guests who had been dancing to tunes from an expensive phonograph. Then he made drinks for us.

They were friends from choice . . . enemies out of the inherent necessities of their lives

I was surprised at the doctor's appearance. I had expected to see a Mexican with perhaps as many Negroid elements as one sometimes sees in Syrians, Jews or Italians, those inalienable products of ancient and long forgotten interracial love affairs. But what I saw was a handsome mulatto, a reasonable facsimile of a mixture of Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington. And he had all of the suavity and ease of manner of a theatrical performer.

Tex called the doctor over later and we talked. He told how as Prince Somebodyorother he had told the fortune of Big Bill Thompson when that great intellect was running for mayor of Chicago. It was interesting talk but despite his smoothness some rather brazen coloration was evident.

And the coloration in one story was distinctly of the protective—"throw one off his guard"—variety, to be told for the amusement of white—and hence anti-Negro—Americans.

It was during prohibition days in Chicago, he recounted. A group of Latin American students from the university had gone to an Italian owned blind-pig for a drink. The waiter asked for their orders. One student from Cuba wanted a daiquiri, another from French Guiana a cognac, and so on until the "doctor's" turn to order came.

"Give me a gin," he said.

Thereupon the bartender yelled out to the waiter, "Throw that nigger out of here!"

Tex and I danced with the girls. Later the whole crowd went to *La Copa de Leche,* the best restaurant in town, and owned, as one might expect, by a Greek.

The "doctor" dug right into the unpasteurized butter which was served, thereby inviting a long seige of illness from undulant (or Malta) fever, a disease endemic in this area.

"Aren't you afraid of getting Malta fever from the butter?" I asked the doctor.

"Oh you don't have to be afraid of things like that," he replied in quite un-professional fashion.

Maybe he's not even a homeopath, I thought. Then I remembered something.

I had previously been told that there was a Negro chiropodist in town, a native of British Guiana who had expanded his field of operations – like many another man—to the larger practice of medicine, without bothering to undertake further academic training.

As a matter of fact this chiropodist had been hired by Jaime Peleado the fight promoter as physician in attendance to pugilists during the boxing matches. Perhaps this suave, intelligent host of mine, who was not a Negro, for he made jokes about them, this friend of white Texans, this "native of Vera Cruz," was one and the same person with the chiropodist.

"Do you know Jaime Peleado?" I asked him.

"Sure," he replied in his soft, hispanized English, "I'm the physician in attendance at the fights he promotes."

So that was that. My object had not been to expose him, to annoy him, to hurt him. My object was to understand.

I wanted to understand the psychology of two persons one white and one colored who, thank heavens, were friends, and yet in terms of their native stations in life must necessarily also be enemies.

They were friends, I guess, and freely interesting hosts and guests, only so long as the "doctor" only had "slightly kinky hair" and made jokes about himself as being mistaken for a "nigger."

Madagascar Fights for Freedom

By George Padmore

Despite renovation of French colonial policy, the vaunted French Union exists largely on paper and in Madagascar the French government builds on cemeteries, hatred, and coercion

COLONIES—British, French and Dutch—today make headline news. We have had India, Burma, Indonesia, Viet-Nam. And lately trouble in Madagascar has flared up. Colonial countries, it seems, are not content to continue to remain under imperialist domination.

Madagascar has been a French protectorate since 1885, but the Malagash people have been very restive under alien rule. The third largest island in the world, it was inhabited by many tribes which, although at different degrees of social evolution, had in common many traditions and habits, and their ways of living were nearly all the same. Polynesian in origin, they spring ethnologically from the same group, and their language contains merely local differences. Negroid peoples are also found in parts of the island.

It was the Portuguese who were the first strangers to call at Madagascar. This was in 1506, and they were followed a century later by French settlers sponsored by the Société de l'Orient, founded under the aegis of Cardinal Richelieu. With the French colonists came missionaries and merchants. Efforts were made to play upon such differences as existed among the tribes, and to use resultant division in the interests of the French. In 1672 a general insurrection drove the French out to the island which is now known as La Réunion in the Indian Ocean.

There followed for Madagascar three-quarters of a century of peace, during which the Malagash people were able to devote themselves to quiet living. The Hova tribe, an intelligent and socially advanced people, had made themselves the ruling class, and the kings of Madagascar were chosen from among them.

Another attempt was made to restore French influence in the island in 1768, but it was unsuccessful. Next, the French Minister Colbert sent a Polish adventurer, Count Maurice de Benyowski, to reconquer the island. His method of insinuation was to impress the superstitious natives by means of sorcery, and he managed to proclaim himself king of the country. He was not given international diplomatic recognition, however, and his reign was short.

Anglo-French Struggle for Power

There then developed a military and diplomatic race for ascendancy over Madagascar between the French and British. In 1811 the British superseded the French in Tamatave, which is the next important town after the capital of Tananarive. They were decimated by a wholesale massacre, but this did not deter them from returning. Queen Ranavalona, under the influence of a sorcerer's pronouncement, decreed slavery for all Europeans. In protest, two French warships shelled Tamatave, and all Europeans were then expelled and an embargo laid upon external trade. One Frenchman, Jean Laborde, who enjoyed the Queen's confidence, remained behind.

It was this Laborde's property which became the lever by which the French prised their way back into Madagascar.

On his death his heirs wanted to sell part of his property, but local legislation, interpreting the land tenure system, prohibited this. This prohibition led to a crisis between Madagascar and the Western Powers, but it was settled between all the important ones, except France, by three separate alliances.

Instead of signing the agreements, the French launched a surprise attack against the island in 1883, following the Malagash government's refusal to comply with a French request to (a) cede to France the northern part of Madagascar up to the 16th parallel; (b) pay an indemnity of one million francs to France and Laborde's heirs; (c) submit Malagash foreign policy to French control. A slightly altered second proposal was made and rejected by the Malagash, who counterattacked the French victoriously on September 1, 1885.

The French put forward a truce and an ambiguous protectorate treaty was negotiated in December 1885. A subsequent protocol added on January 9, 1886, dispelled the wilful ambiguity of the first document. A protectorate was established over Madagascar, whose foreign relations were entrusted to a French resident. French nationals were granted extra-territoriality, and the French Army occupied Diego Suarez. Toward the end of 1886 the indemnity had been paid.

All too soon the ambigous clauses in the protectorate treaty gave rise to contention, and clashes occurred between the Malagash and the French, and finally, in 1894, the French delivered an ultimatum to the Malagash government, demanding them to "give full effect to the 1885 agreement and allow, as a guarantee, 2,000 troops to be garrisoned at Tananarive.

Queen Ranavalona II, the last of the Hova rulers, refused, and war was again waged against the Malagash. Heavy bombardment was made by the French against the main ports, and they landed an expeditionary force at

Majunga Bay. Though the Malagash forces, under their General Rainianjalahy, inflicted heavy casualties and won the early encounter, the French, with their superior weapons, forced the capitulation of Tananarive in September 1895. A new protectorate was imposed upon the island, and in August, 1896, Madagascar was made a French colony.

The Malagash refused to submit to their conquerors and a general uprising jolted the country. They surrounded the capital and set the countryside alight, and it was only with considerable difficulty that the French forces quelled them. General Gallieni was charged with subduing the insurgents, but the pacification took considerable time and cost France much in men and money. The Malagash lost nearly 700,000 out of their population of four millions.

French Rule Consolidated

A little larger than France, the island of Madagascar lies within three climatic zones; it has a wide variety of cultivation, varying from tropical products like coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sugar, mango, cotton, rice, tobacco, pineapple, to the more temperate products like maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes.

The island is sparsely populated, having an average density of six to the square kilometre. A fourth of the population belong to the Hova (or Merina) of Malay stock; the rest of the inhabitants include a number of other Polynesian and African tribes. About three-quarters of the people are cultivators; between 700,000 and 800,000 are shepherds; while 300,000 live in the towns; a third of them living in Tananarive.

The country's natural resources have been very meagerly exploited by the French, and practically nothing has been done to develop them in any way industrially. In twelve years, under Gallieni, only 230 miles of railway were built, while the island is 1,000 miles long and 250 miles wide. Less than 300 miles of railway have been built since.

Not much has been done either in the field of education. When Queen Ranavalona II came to the throne in 1868, the number of children at school was 10,000. In fifteen years this had risen to 160,000. Instruction was mostly in Malagash. After the French took over there was a reduction in the number to about 64,000, but the present figure is now given as 200,000.

Forced labor has been a principle in Madagascar since the French came there. Only at the end of 1946 was compulsory labor abolished, after much opposition from the representatives of the French settlers. The Malagash laborers, objecting strongly to the system of forced labor, absented themselves in large numbers.

British Combine

A PEACEFUL SCENE *in Madagascar's capital. Flower sellers in the market at Tananarive ply their trade.*

"Home Rule" Plea Rejected

Ever since they were forcibly subjected to French rule, the Malagash people have nurtured hopes of freedom. All the French hopes of playing one tribe off against another were unsuccessful. The whole people became knit in their determination to secure their political freedom and rightful sovereignty. [*Vy, Vato Sakelika, founded by Malagash students, is the party of rebellion—Ed.*].

With the inauguration of the new French Constitution, three Malagash deputies were sent to the French Assembly, and two to the Council of the Republic, to represent 4,000,000 people. Two French deputies and two French councilors represent the 20,000 French settlers. Two of the deputies, Raseta and Rovachangy, together with a political leader named Rebemananjara, all belonging to the Movement for Malagash Renovation, went to Paris in May, 1946, to present a memorandum to the French government. It put forward the Malagash claim for national sovereignty for Madagascar as a free state, within the French Union. They had been spurred to this by the preliminary concord which the French had signed with Viet-Nam, which granted the same status. Madagascar's claim for "Home Rule" was rejected by the French.

As with other colonial territories, the war events had deepened the will to national freedom among the Malagash. The stand which was being made by the Indonesians and by the Vietnamese provided encouragement and stimulus, to such an extent that the political situation in Madagascar began to become critical. During May and June, 1946, high commissioner De Coppet warned the French government, from Tananarive, that the situation was steadily worsening. He attributed the labor trouble and the hostility of the population to the nefarious machinations of local committees under the leadership of Ravaolangy and Raseta. The Movement for Malagesh Renovation [*Mouvement Démocratique de la Rénovation Malgache, founded in 1946—Ed.*] was the tribune of the people's aspirations, and its influence was spreading throughout the whole of Madagascar.

Economic unrest prevailed every-

where in the island. During the Second World War, Madagascar had been cut off from the French metropolis and was occupied by British troops. Her people at that time, like many other colonial peoples, pinned their hopes to the Atlantic Charter, whose proclamation had appeared to them as a beacon star lighting the way to freedom. Owing to war demands of the Allies, Madagascar's exports swelled. Of course, they did not go much to France, which, before the war, had been responsible for 75 per cent of Madagascar's imports and 80 per cent of the island's exports. France's colonies had, more than those of any other imperial power, always been part and parcel of the metropolitan economy and functioned within a system of mercantilism.

In 1946 there were fleeting signs that the island might achieve some economic well-being, but a number of causes precluded this. Most of the ports are inaccessible to big ships and there is an insufficiency of port equipment. At that time there was also a shortage of labor and political fermentation, which still continue. Tariff control and administrative regulations hampered investments in the modernization and repair of equipment. An additional factor was the non-cooperative attitude of the population. All these were hampering economic activity.

Production of vanilla fell to 60 per cent of that of the previous year, sisal to 75 per cent. Foreign ships left the ports unloaded, nine-tenths of the railway workers and dockers were idle. The Hova peasantry were half-naked and more than ever underfed. A worker's wage on the land was 15 francs a day, while a pound of rice cost 6 francs. The black market flourished under the auspices of the European trading companies, and more and more discriminatory measures were taken against the Malagash.

This went on until the population found it quite unbearable, and on March 29, 1947, a rebellion broke out at Moramanga, where twenty colored and French soldiers were killed. The revolt spread rapidly throughout the island, and incidents were reported at the towns of Vohipeno, Farafangana and Manaka. French aircraft bombed these places unmercifully, as there were not sufficient French troops to stem the uprising. In Diego Suarez an army depot was plundered. The Malagash deputies sent a cable to the French Minister of Colonies, Marius Moutet, deploring the incidents and urging him to send a parliamentary mission to investigate the crisis.

Official circles were not slow to hint that there was a definite connection between the Viet-Nam movement and the Malagash insurrection. Suspicion was directed against the deputy Ravoahangy, who had been involved in the uprising of December 1915.

Native Deputies Arrested

The French reply to the request of the Malagash deputies was to arrest on April 1, 1947, the Malagash deputies and councilors, on the charge of plotting rebellion. The arrests were unconstitutional, inasmuch as parliamentary members enjoy immunity.

High Commissioner De Coppet has since declared that the situation is "well in hand," but reports from the spot do not give assurance to this announcement. Mananjary was bombed, on April 17, 1947, and four days later General Pellet was sent to Tananarive to take over command of the army. On the day of his arrival the administration post north-west of Mananjary was occupied by the insurgents.

The insurgent forces, in fact, continue to make their way all over the island, pushing up north. These forces are officered by ex-servicemen who fought in Europe, and are estimated in some places to number 6,000. They are well organized and familiar with guerilla warfare. The French are putting out stories that the movement has been initiated by the Hova, under the direction of the Movement for Malagash Renovation, and that, as the traditional ruling group, they intend to dominate the other minorities.

In an interview, Dr. Raseta, one of the Malagash deputies, stated that the insurrection started simultaneously at places far remote from one another, and that in three of the most troubled areas, the inhabitants are not Hova people, but other tribes, and that the Movement for Malagash Renovation has very few followers there.

The Movement for Malagash Renovation stands for Madagascar "home-rule" within the French Union. There is a Democratic party, which claims full independence from France. Another movement, sponsored by the French authorities is the Party of the Disinherited. Curiously enough, its influence predominates just in those coastal regions where the first incidents broke out.

The French have used the most ruthless methods in their attempt to put down the revolt, and have employed Senegalese troops to a large extent. A vehement protest against this was lodged in the French Chamber during a recent debate on Madagascar by the Negro Socialist deputy from Senegal, Lamine Gueyé. He categorically denounced the vicious repressive measures being taken against the Malagash, among which he listed the throwing of prisoners out of planes, burning of huts, etc. He registered his stern objection to the French government's making use of his countrymen to suppress the Malagash, thus arming one member of the French Union against another. He was strongly supported by his fellow deputies from the Ivory Coast, Mauretania, and Algeria.

In France, the Press, both Right and Left, hints at foreign intrigues being responsible for the present troubles in Madagascar.

French intransigence in relation to Madagascar is just another example of France's failure to realize that the time has come to renounce Imperialism. Her colonial representatives have given repeated warnings that the French Union cannot be built on the cemetery, hatred, and coercion. If ever it is to be built, they say, it must rest on foundations of peace, mutual understanding and free will.

On to California!

In 1949 the NAACP will be forty years old, and the 40th Annual Conference will meet in Los Angeles, California, beginning Tuesday, July 12, and ending Sunday, July 17.

Branches of the NAACP should begin making plans now to send delegates to this history-making 40th Annual Conference. Begin raising a special fund to send delegates. Put this money aside so that next July your Branch will answer the roll call in Los Angeles.

Remember, the Conference will be in mid-July, not June. Start your arrangeents now!

The National Office will not announce any detailed plans before January 1, but branches should start work without delay.

Six Caribbean Poets Sel

Note on Six Caribbean Poets

There is among the Negro poets of the Caribbean a poetic richness of which most of the rest of the world is unaware. A few of the writers in the English-speaking islands of the West Indies have been published in London, but almost none of them is known in the United States. THE CRISIS takes pleasure in presenting to American readers the poems of six poets selected by Langston Hughes from the wealth of material which he gathered for the Caribbean section of Doubleday's forthcoming anthology, THE POETRY OF THE NEGRO.

THERE RUNS A DREAM
by
A. J. Seymour
(British Guiana)

There runs a dream of perished Dutch plantations
In these Guiana rivers to the sea.

Black waters, rustling through the vegetation
That towers and tangles banks, run silently
Over lost stellings where the craft once rode
Easy before trim dwellings in the sun
And fields of indigo would float out broad
To lose the eye right on the horizon.

These rivers know that strong and quiet men
Drove back a jungle, gave Guiana root
Against the shock of circumstance, and then
History moved down river, leaving free
The forest to creep back, foot by quiet foot
And overhang black waters to the sea.

ROOTS
by
Harold Telemaque
(Trinidad)

Who danced Saturday mornings
Between immortelle roots
And plays about his palate
The mellowness of cocoa beans,
Who felt the hint of the cool river,
In his blood,
The hint of the cool river,
Chill and sweet.

Who followed curved shores
Between two seasons,
Who took stones in his hands,
Stones white as milk,
Examining the Island in his hands;
And Shells,
Shells as pink as frogs' eyes
From the sea.

Who saw the young corn sprout
With April rain
Who measured the young meaning
By looking at the moon
And walked roads a footpath's width,
And calling,
Cooed with the mountain doves
Come morning time.

Who breathed mango odour
From his polished cheek,
Who followed the cus-cus weeders
In their rich performance,
Who heard the bamboo flute wailing,
Fluting, wailing,
And watched the poui golden
Listening.

Who with the climbing sinews
Climbed the palm
To where the wind plays most
And saw a chasmed pilgrimage
Making agreement for his clean return,
Whose heaviness
Was heaviness of dreams,
From drowsy gifts.

EDWARD RICHARDS
The Virgin Islands

NOCTURNE
by
H. A. Vaughan
(Barbados)

The wind is blowing from the hill,
The sky is robed in purest sheen,
The crickets' music, sweetly shrill,
Comes from the cane-brake and the green.

The pond is quivering with delight,
The pear tree nods. The jasmine fair
And gracious lady-of-the-night
With perfume load the dewy air.

The village sleeps. Only beyond
The brake two lovers linger still.
The moon with silver clothes the pond,
Silent and silver is the hill.

CREOLE HARVEST
by
Raymond Barrow
(British Honduras)

Slaving October, brown with tropic tan,
Lifts brawny hands to harvest in the grain;
And aching low beneath his laden sacks
Halts to survey his fields of sugar cane.
Beyond their tossing plumes he scans the walks
Of orange trees about his rustic springs
Glowing with golden grandeur; and he smiles,
Recalling joys his mellow season brings:
For soon, within the chapel on the hill,
Farmers will flock in gaudy, new-pressed clothes,
To pray around the rail bestrewn with fruit
That Autumn on his vast plantation grows.

Make some friend a Christmas present of a Crisis subscription.
$1.50 a year

ted by Langston Hughes

THE GLEANER
by
Vivian L. Virtue
(Jamaica)

"And Ruth the Moabitess . . . came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest."
Gleaning she goes down the far golden ways,
Longing her garment, with Loneliness shod,
Lift up your hearts, all ye sons, in her praise!

Bethlehem fields are with harvest ablaze:
Fairer than she not among them has trod;
Gleaning she goes down the far golden ways.

Daughter most dutiful, lo, in her gaze
Faith that not Sorrow could break with its rod!
Lift up your hearts, all ye sons, in her praise!

Hark the rare words that she steadfastly says,
All thine be mine till we home to the clod . . .
Gleaning she goes down the far golden ways.

Binding the sheaves of ripe barley she prays;
Answer her, Heaven! raise her hope from the sod!
Lift up your hearts, all ye sons, in her praise!

Cometh fulfilment . . . O joy and amaze!
Out of her faithfulness flowers our God.
Gleaning she goes down the far golden ways,
Lift up your hearts, all ye sons, in her praise!

Don't forget the 40th Anniversary of the NAACP. Los Angeles, California, July 12-17, 1949.

CLOSED DOORS
by
Edward Richards
(Virgin Islands)

How readily the unlocked doors
Of opportunity open wide
When we cease to rap
But begin to push against them.

Notice to Branch Secretaries

The Crisis circulation department asks that previously notified branch secretaries please send in correct mailing addresses for subscribers holding combination NAACP memberships and *Crisis* subscriptions. This is very necessary in order that these subscribers may receive their magazines promptly and regularly.

To Subscribers

Many subscriptions have been pulled from our "active files" because of incorrect address. Perhaps you are one of our readers who is not receiving his magazine because of faulty address. If so, please notify us by sending in your old as well as your new address.

PREJUDICE

"It also appears to me that when prejudices persist obstinately, it is the fault of nobody so much as of those who make a point of proclaiming them insuperable, as an excuse to themselves for never joining in an attempt to remove them. Any prejudice whatever will be insurmountable if those who do not share it themselves truckle to it, and flatter it, and accept it as a law of nature."

JOHN STUART MILL,
"Representation of Minorities"

WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO IN MEDICINE?

You'll find the answer in

Progress and Portents for the Negro In Medicine

By

W. Montague Cobb, M.D., Ph.D.

Price: 25 cents

This 53-page pamphlet, packed with statistics and tables, covers early history of Negro in medicine, source of physicians, defunct Negro medical schools, Howard and Meharry, hospital problems, the allied professions of dentistry and pharmacy, and many other phases of this important subject.

Order Your Copy Now From

THE NAACP
20 WEST 40th STREET
New York 18, N. Y.

No-Man's Land of Bigotry*

By Judah Cahn

ONE of the great concepts of all religious faiths is the belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. Nowhere do we find that these concepts of Fatherhood and Brotherhood refer to men of a particular color, nationality, or place of origin. Quite to the contrary. There is a constant stress on the fact that all men are the children of God, all men are created equal. We, in this country, take pride in the fact that our democracy which teaches that all men are equal is based on this religious truth.

It must therefore be with a deep sense of revulsion and tragedy that we witness the political maneuvering which is frustrating an attempt to secure basic civil liberties for millions of American citizens. It is not my purpose this morning to castigate or censor any political party for its part in this toying with human liberty. It is rather my purpose to seek the reasons which make such a disgraceful situation possible. Why will a group of men, members of the most powerful legislative body in the country, and therefore in the world, use every weapon they possess to deprive colored Americans of rights which are theirs as part of their heritage as citizens of this democracy? What prompts some members of the United States Senate to believe that it is more essential to keep the Negro in the South from voting than it is to deal with all other grave national and international problems? What force impels them to make a mockery of democratic procedure by a vicious and immoral fillibuster in the United States Senate?

Perhaps we could begin by mentioning that the lowest levels of expenditure for education are to be found in the states represented by these Senators. Perhaps too, the support and approbation which these men enjoy can be attributed to the fact that the states which boast of this representation also can boast of having the highest degree of illiteracy in the nation.

Nowhere in the concepts of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is there reference to race or color or place of origin. Stress on these divisive elements is the great American problem

Disturbed Minds

But I believe that there is far more involved than these educational shortcomings. We are dealing with a problem deeper than the lack of formal education. We are dealing with disturbed minds, with mentalities which have been warped by a deep sense of inferiority and which seek some kind of emotional compensation. From the time of the Civil War until very recently, the South was the most poverty-stricken section of the country. Because of its self-imposed adherence to the concept of the Solid South, it was also the political step-child of the nation. The Republican party considered these states lost and therefore did nothing to build up its party strength in those states, and the Democrats considered those states so certain that they deemed it unnecessary to do more than a bare minimum in the way of national recognition.

The sharecropper in the South was the lowest rung in the national economic ladder. But these poorly-educated, impoverished people were told by their leaders that they weren't the lowest rung. They were better than the Negro. The concept of White Supremacy was the compensation which was fed to the people of the South to make life more tolerable and their political will more pliable. Remove this sense of false supremacy and the discontent which was near the surface would finally emerge and destroy these men whose political lives and fortunes depended on the perpetuation of this condition.

Educated Negro Anathema

Perhaps this will help to explain why the educated Negro is the greatest anathema to the Southern bigot. That Negro is living proof of the utter fallaciousness of Southern thinking. Every educated, articulate Negro is another blow at the already insecure foundations which uphold his ego. The Negro scientist, artist, writer, musician who would grace the cultural life of any nation creates added tensions and difficulties in the lives of bigoted Southerners. And now the spectacle which we are witnessing in the United States Senate; the frantic, hysterical attempt on the part of these bigots to perpetuate the concepts of segregation and of white supremacy, must be viewed as political chicanery and a tragic attempt to seek a psychological justification for a position which is morally and intellectually indefensible.

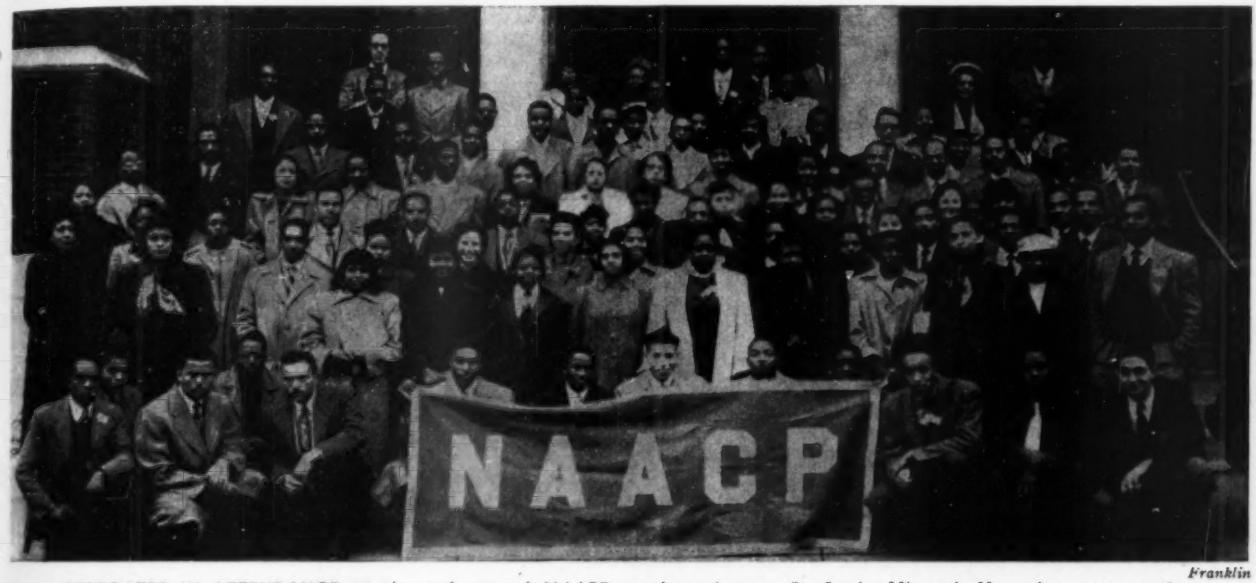
During the past war a Protestant minister enlisted as an army chaplain. He happened to be a Negro. He was stationed at a camp in Texas. The commander of that camp was a Southerner. This commander was a believer in democracy—for white people only, and thus was faced with a serious dilemma. At mealtime he could not seat the chaplain with the other officers because the chaplain was a Negro. And he couldn't seat him with the other Negro enlisted men, because the chaplain was an officer.

So he solved the problem by setting up a table between the two groups and it was there, in that no man's land, that this American citizen, this man who had offered his life to his God and to his country, was forced to sit. Today that Minister, Roland Heacock, is blind. His sight was destroyed by an

(Continued on page 380)

* A sermon originally delivered over radio station WMCA, New York City.

Along the N.A.C.P. Battlefront



Franklin

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE *at the 10th annual NAACP youth conference, St. Louis, Missouri, November 10-13, 1948.*

CIVIL RIGHTS

To Defend Loyalty Purge Victims: Charging that officials in certain government agencies are using the President's loyalty order as an instrument for intimidating federal employees who oppose discrimination and segregation, the Association's board of directors announces a decision to defend accused federal workers in cases where the charges are based on race or color, membership or activity in the NAACP, or membership or activity in any coordinating group approved by the Association's national office.

The board decision, embodied in a resolution passed at its regular monthly meeting on November 8, followed reports that charges of disloyalty had been brought against Negro postal and other government employees in eight cities. In Cleveland alone twenty postal workers have been brought up on charges. Other cities include Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

Among the accused are "at least five nationally known colored government workers" whose loyalty has been questioned on "the basis of information assembled by the House Un-American Activities Committee and other questionable sources." If the present trend continues, the resolution asserts, "not one of the more than 150,000 colored government employees throughout the country will be safe."

Seek Protection of Scad: The New York State Commission against Discrimination has been urged to take immediate steps to protect two Negro sandhogs who were thereatened with violence after having field complaints of discrimination against the George H. Flynn Construction Corporation.

On behalf of Walter Tannis and Curtis Chaney, Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, assistant special counsel, wrote to Commissioner E. W. Edwards, requesting that routine procedure be waived, urging the Commission to make an immediate investigation into these threats of physical violence.

Tannis and Chaney are among ten compressed air workers, members of Local 147 of the International Hod Carriers Union, AFL, who retained the NAACP to represent them in complaints against construction companies in three projects. These men have filed complaints with the commission charging that they have been systematically excluded from the higher paying jobs and confined to the laboring and concrete jobs despite the fact that their skills, experience, and union standing entitle them to employment at higher levels.

In his complaint field early in October, Tannis charged a foreman with threatening physical violence when he attempted to protest against the demotion of Negro workers. The foreman discharged Tannis, who was later reinstated by the union, but Tannis has been unable to work at the job because of threats of the foreman.

Presses Prosecution: In an effort to establish the right to vote without fear of fatal reprisals, the Association assisted in the prosecution of the murderers of Isiah Nixon, 28 year-old Negro of Alston, Ga., who was slain by two white brothers on September 8 because he had voted in the Democratic primary election.

The case was tried in November and the defendants were acquitted. Nixon's young widow had retained W. A. Dampier, of Dublin, Ga., to assist the state in the prosecution of M. A. Johnson, charged with firing the fatal shot, and his brother, Johnnie Johnson, charged with being an accessory to the murder. Mrs. Nixon has authorized the NAACP to raise funds for the maintenance of herself and her ten children. The family will be removed from Montgomery county as soon as an available place can be found for them elsewhere.

The NAACP has also been retained to handle the case of D. V. Carter, president of the Montgomery county, Ga., branch, whose left wrist was broken when he was assaulted and beaten for carrying Negroes to the polls in his automobile on the day of the same election.

The case has been called to the attention of both the FBI and the Georgia bureau of Investigation.

Franklin

WALTER WHITE, *executive secretary NAACP, presenting youth award to Alice Coachman while Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, looks on.*

HOUSING

Attacks Segregation in Veterans' Projects: Attorneys for the NAACP have assailed discrimination in a state veterans' housing project in East Orange, N. J., as violating the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the New Jersey housing law. They informed the East Orange city council that they would take legal action against the existing policy unless segregation is voluntarily ended.

Appearing before the city council meeting on November 8, Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry and Herbert Tate, attorney for the East Orange branch, charged that the plan of the city council's permanent housing committee to segregate Negro veterans in one small fourteen-unit project while admitting only white veterans to other projects containing over one hundred units is not in compliance with the State of New Jersey's instructions that the housing projects, built under the veterans' housing act, admit tenants solely on the basis of need.

Also testifying at the hearing were Samuel Williams, president of the East Orange branch, and several veterans and their wives who spoke of their desperate need for housing.

No statement was made by housing committee chairman William M. McConnell. Speedy action on the protest against the discrimination was promised by city council chairman James L. MacWithey, who had denied knowledge of the segregation.

Anti-Bias Plea Rejected: Admitting that the Federal Housing Administration does not prohibit racial restrictive covenants in housing projects on which they insure mortgages, Federal Housing Commissioner Franklin D. Richards has denied that the Supreme Court restrictive covenant decisions in any way affect the FHA, and asserted that the FHA lacks authority to refuse to insure mortgages for private projects practicing race discrimination.

Commissioner Richards' statement was made in answer to a request that the FHA cease insuring mortgages for further financing of Levittown, a Hicksville, L. I., veterans' housing project where prospective tenants are forced to sign agreements stipulating that the premises may not "be used or occupied by any person other than members of the caucasian race."

Basing his statement of policy on an analysis of recent Supreme Court decisions declaring racial restrictive covenants legally unenforceable, Mr. Richards maintained that since these decisions "were concerned with governmental enforcement of such covenants and in no way denied the right of private individuals to exercise such covenants," they do not invalidate restrictive covenants achieved by private parties through voluntary adherence to terms.

LEGAL

Supreme Court to Get Sweatt Case: The demand of Herman Marion Sweatt for admission to the law school of the University of Texas will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. This move follows denial by the state supreme court of a motion for a rehearing of the case in which it has previously denied Sweatt's plea for a writ

Franklin

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI *delegation at the 10th annual NAACP youth conference, St. Louis, Missouri, November 10-13, 1948. Mrs. Shears, sponsor of the council, is seated at Mr. White's right; at his left, Mrs. Hurley.*

of mandamus compelling his admission to the university.

Mr. Sweatt, a young Houston mail carrier, first sought admission to the University of Texas law school two years ago. His application was rejected solely on the grounds of race. The state then proceeded to establish a jim-crow law school. Sweatt refused to enroll in this school, contending that it did not offer facilities equal to those of the university law school.

Seek Court Ruling on Oklahoma Jim Crow: Vigorously continuing its fight for equalization of educational opportunity and ultimate breakdown of Oklahoma's segregation laws, the NAACP in October sought a court injunction ending segregation of G. W. McLaurin from white students at the University of Oklahoma.

Admitted to the graduate school of the university after a three-judge federal court ruled that the segregation laws of the state were unconstitutional and unenforceable insofar as they prevented him from obtaining the education he desired, McLaurin has been segregated in every way since he began his studies on October 13. He sits in a small anteroom adjoining the regular classroom; studies at a separate table in a corner on the top floor of the library; and is assigned a separate eating place.

However, on November 22 a three-judge federal court ruled that Mr. McLaurin was receiving equal educational opportunities with those of white students and added that it was "within the power of the state to recognize racial distinctions between its citizens and to classify them." This ruling is an interpretation of the decision of the court last September allowing Mr. McLaurin to enter the graduate school.

Marshall also asserted that the federal court decision was broad enough to include others who seek admission to the graduate school, and asked the court to include in this case the lawsuit of Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, another Negro seeking admission to the university. State's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson had ruled that the university need not admit Mrs. Wilson under the terms of the McLaurin decision.

Ransom

REPRESENTATIVES *of the employees of the Times Square branch of the U. S. postoffice are shown presenting a check for $161.50 to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary NAACP, for the Association. Left to right, John A. Kirby, Jr., Clarence G. Blanks, and Roy Wilkins.*

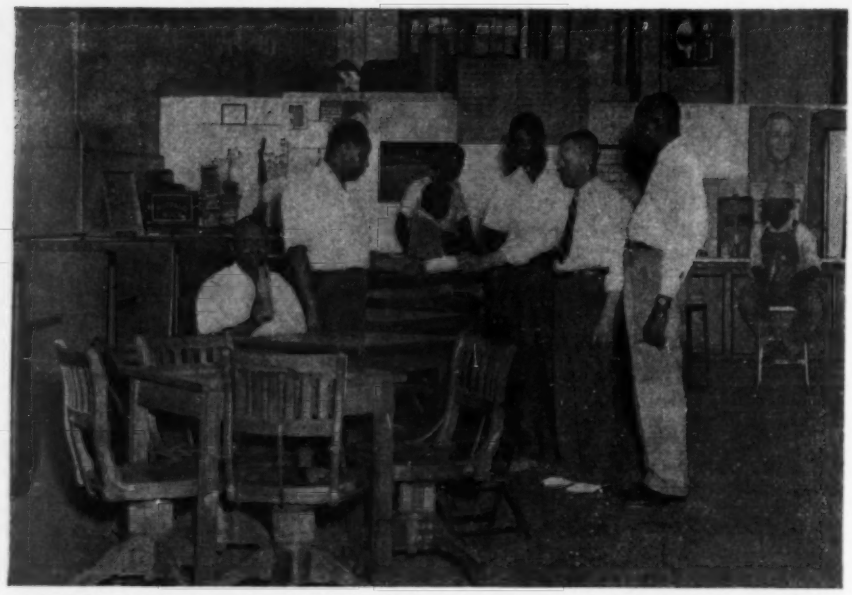
CAMPAIGN WORKERS *of the White Plains, N. Y., branch during the recent nationwide NAACP membership campaign.*

The officers of the Oklahoma state conference of branches in their Oklahoma City meeting reaffirmed their opposition to segregation in any form in public education, and unanimously voted their full support to the fight to break down these barriers.

"Equalization" Plan Denounced: The action of the King George county (Virginia) school officials in removing chemistry, physics, biology, and geometry from the curriculum of white high schools in a move to "equalize" educational opportunities is denounced by Walter White as a "vicious device calculated to incite race hatred."

The move was made in response to a court order to equalize school facilities in the county after attorneys for the Association had won a suit to compel the county to provide facilities for Negro children equal to those offered white boys and girls.

"In our drive for equalization," Mr. White added, "we are not asking for a downward revision of facilities and op-



JACKSON'S CAFE, *Anniston, Alabama, takes out a $5 membership in the NAACP during the recent nationwide membership campaign.*

portunities. We do not wish to deprive white youth of a decent education. Our demand is for raising the standard of education for both Negro and white students. This objective can be attained only through the abolition of the cumbersome and uneconomical system of segregated education. By resorting to this device, calculated to incite race hatred, the King George county school officials have betrayed their trust."

MISCELLANEOUS

Ingrams Well Cared For: J. B. Dorsey, president of the Americus, Ga., branch says that the family of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram is being adequately cared for by the NAACP. Mrs. Ingram and her two teen-age sons are now under sentence of life imprisonment following their conviction by an all-white jury in the self-defense slaying of John E. Stratford, a white neighbor.

In a letter to Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, Mr. Dorsey stated that Mrs. Geneva Rushin, oldest Ingram daughter, is being supplied regularly with funds for the family's needs, and that the Americus branch has been paying family medical expenses and an average weekly grocery bill of $20. In addition, he said, three or four hundred parcels of clothing for the Ingrams had been received. A welfare committee assigned to look after the Ingram children also reports that all are in good health.

The national office announced in November that contributions to the Ingram defense fund now total $44,824.41, of which $30,383.02 has been contributed by NAACP branches, $1,700.38 by individuals, $1,888.98 by churches, and $10,852.03 by other organizations.

What the Branches Are Doing

INDIANA: The INDIANA branch is still making efforts to open the doors of the Methodist hospital to Negro patients. In cooperation with the American Veterans Committee and the Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council the branch has been working to break down the exclusion of Negro girls from the dormitories at Indiana university.

During the summer a young man and several of his friends attended Riverside Amusement Park and though they were not molested by other patrons they were threatened by park officials, who were accompanied by city police. The branch took this incident up with the president of the corporation, Robert Coleman, which owns the park and he insisted that Negroes are not welcome at Riverside. The branch plans legal action to make the park obey the state civil rights law.

The case of the swimmers and their coach who were not permitted to enter the city-wide swimming meet held at the Broad Ripple Pool was handled by the branch. Discussion of the matter was taken up with Mark Cowan, head of the recreation department. Mr. Cowan's first objection was that the time was not ripe; his second, that white spectators might object; his third, that white residents in the neighborhood of the pool objected to the presence of Negroes. He finally called the meet off on the grounds that there were insufficient entries to justify using the pool for a half day.

There have also been several cases of police interference with mixed groups, but the branch has been unable to do anything about these incidents because of the failure of the people molested to file formal complaints.

NEW JERSEY: When a delegation from the ATLANTIC CITY branch called on the local school board to ask about its policies in regard to segregation, they were told that there is no segregation in the Atlantic City schools. The board then passed a resolution stating there is definitely no segregation in the city's schools at the present time and that parents are free to register their children in any school they desire. President James King of the branch added that a policy of integrating teachers as well as children would help resolve the situation much faster.

In MONTCLAIR the housing plight of the four Glenridge avenue families whose homes block completion of the Lackawanna plaza parking area seems near solution as a result of cooperative action between the Town Commission and the local branch.

The branch plan is a very simple one. The branch offered to assume responsibility of finding homes for two of the families if the town would rehabilitate one of the three houses involved and permit the other two families to occupy it until suitable housing is found elsewhere. At the time of going to press no formal assent to the plan had been given, but the attitude of Mayor Deyo and the other commissioners indicated that a solution was imminent.

Report of the branch investigation follows in part: "That the town be requested to grant an extension of time to these families. *This has been done.* That committee members direct their efforts toward finding temporary or permanent quarters for families. *This is being done.* That announcements be made in the churches soliciting the aid of individuals and organizations in the same effort. *This was done Sunday, September 26.* At its last meeting the branch executive committee voted to request the town to rehabilitate one of the buildings sufficiently to provide temporary habitation for the two larger family units; and if the town agrees to this request, voted to commit the branch to finding living quarters for the two smaller families. The branch recognizes the legality of the acquisition of the property by the town for the purposes stated . . ."

OHIO: Following the special meeting of October 1, at which Leslie S. Perry of the Washington bureau, NAACP, outlined the activities of the 80th Congress, the CINCINNATI branch at its regular membership meeting on October 31, at Lincoln Center, gave a detailed report on the voting records of congressmen from Ohio. Another highlight of the meeting was the appearance of representatives from each of the three major political parties who spoke on their party platforms.

The branch also circulated legislative questionnaires to candidates for the House of Representatives and the Ohio State Legislature. The questionnaires to congressional candidates contained twenty legislative queries on minority problems ranging from FEPC, jim-crow travel, racial segregation in the armed forces, down to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Four questions were directed to candidates for the Ohio state legislature, including: state FEPC, urban re-development, abolition of jim crow in the Ohio National Guard units, and the passage of appropriate legislation to "end all forms of segregation and discrimination in public education and privately owned educational institutions receiving tax exemption."

Annual silver tea of the advanced youth council of the branch was held at the 8th-street YWCA on November 7. "Private Citizen 13," a fifteen minute dramatic skit sponsored by the branch, has changed its broadcasting time from 10:30 P.M. on Sundays to 10:45 Sunday morning. Purpose of the program is to acquaint the radio audience with the most advanced thinking in the field of intercultural, interfaith, and interracial understanding.

Annual election of officers of the MADISONVILLE youth council was held early this year, and the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: Charles Taylor, president; Johnny MacCann, vice-president; Edna Brockman, recording secretary; Catherine Ellison, treasurer; and Myron Clark, parliamentarian. The council plans to begin a series of movies, using the public film library since it has a number of pictures on race relations.

VIRGINIA: An example of achievement: "Award by the Virginia conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to Dr. Luther P. Jackson—educator, historian, lecturer—for his unselfish and devoted service in enhancing the voting status of Negroes in Virginia."

These are the words of the inscription on the bronze plaque presented to Dr. Luther P. Jackson of Virginia State College by Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations of the NAACP, at Staunton, Va., on October 2, 1948.

The voting status of Virginia Negroes has been a general issue with Dr. Jackson for more than eighteen years. He has kept the question before the public through speeches, addresses, and his weekly column in the Norfolk *Journal & Guide*. He is the founder and president of the Virginia Voter's League and has compiled a popular handbook on voting yearly since 1943.

LOUISIANA: Backing its goodwill with dollars, Local 1419 of the International Longshoremen's Association of New Orleans, Dave A. Dennis president, issued a check in October for $863 to the NEW ORLEANS branch for the purpose of restoring to office a full-time executive secretary. This information was divulged from the office of Donald Jones, regional secretary, in Dallas.

PENNSYLVANIA: Prominent among the many organizations actively helping the NAACP in its salary equalization fights is The American Teachers Association, Dr. John Brodhead president. Many local units of the organization have made direct contributions to the NAACP, and many of its teachers have helped by taking out memberships in local NAACP branches.

WASHINGTON: At the last general membership meeting of the SPOKANE branch on October 1, the members had the opportunity of hearing about the past records, the present promises, and the future of the three major American political parties. Charles Stokes, prominent Seattle attorney, spoke for the Republicans; Thomas Rabbitt, his party's candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke for the Progressives; and John Binns, member of the board of regents, Washington State College, spoke for the Democrats.

The branch also reports the breaking down of discrimination in the Sacred Heart hospital of Spokane and the Kinman Business university. Both institutions have admitted Negro girls to their courses.

What the Regions Are Doing

SOUTHWEST: Between September 30-October 2, inclusive, Attorney Robert Carter and the regional secretary, Donald Jones, visited, at the behest of the Texas state conference, the cities of Houston, Bay City, Rockport, and Corpus Christi.

HOUSTON: Mr. Carter and the regional secretary conferred with members of the branch legal redress committee on the afternoon of September 30 and that evening with the executive committee of the branch, the result of these conferences being that the Houston branch went on record to sponsor in the near future (1) one or several school cases on the elementary and high school levels; (2) a legal action to eliminate discrimination at the Houston municipal airport; and (3) a legal action to secure admittance of Negro physicians to practice in city hospitals.

BAY CITY: Studied a case involving the recent murder of a Negro to determine whether action by the NAACP was necessary. Investigation disclosed that all attempts by "The White Man Primary" movement by keep Negroes from voting have now collapsed.

ROCKPORT: Complaint had been made that this small community, in which only a few Negro families reside, had six Negro children for whom no educational facilities whatever were provided by the state. Investigation revealed transportation for these children has now been supplied to take them to a privately supported school in the nearby town of Aransas Pass. While in the opinion of Mr. Carter and the regional secretary this makeshift arrangement was wholly unsatisfactory, the parents involved were satisfied and no longer disposed to press the matter.

CORPUS CHRISTI: Mr. Carter and the regional secretary spoke for a public meeting of the Canton, Texas, branch.

On the evening of Thursday, October 7, Attorney Carter and the regional secretary attended a meeting of members of the White Rock, Texas, branch at which preliminary plans were drawn to accede to the wishes of these people by filing a school case in their behalf.

The regional secretary spoke at a public meeting of the Donaldsonville, Louisiana, branch on the night of Wednesday, October 13. He was powerfully impressed by the change which had occurred in this community over the course of the last several years since his last visit, when he spoke to a small meeting consisting of obviously depressed and hopeless people. This time the meeting was filled to capacity with eager and enthusiastic men and women, who demonstrated by every expression and word of response that they had taken their place among the forces of progress.

For five days, October 14-19, the regional secretary worked with the New Orleans, Louisiana, branch, which is seeking to raise a fund of $4,000 to again establish in office a branch executive secretary as of the first of the year. The regional secretary conferred with representatives of the local insurance companies and with Dave A. Dennis, president of Local 1419, International Longshoreman's Association. The insurance executives assure financial support to the campaign fund, and Mr. Dennis has already remitted to the treasurer of the New Orleans branch a check for $863, representing a contribution of 25c per member.

Austin

REPORT MEETING *of the 1948 membership campaign committee of the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, branch.*

BEALYTO-PITALLO AND COMPANY, *Anniston, Alabama, take out a $5 membership in the NAACP.*

The regional secretary, on Sunday, October 17, attended and spoke to the annual meeting of the Louisiana conference of NAACP branches meeting in Baton Rouge.

The Dallas branch membership campaign now in progress, which has been placed under the supervision of the regional office by the national office, began on Sunday, October 24, and the regional secretary has been active in assisting campaign leaders in planning and prosecuting the drive.

The regional secretary visited the town of Waxahachie, Texas, on October 28, to investigate a case of police brutality and to discuss with branch leaders the possibility of filing a school case in which they express interest. The regional secretary on the afternoon of October 31 spoke to a mass meeting of the Winnsboro, Texas, branch and discussed with branch leaders a school case which these people wish to file.

PUBLICITY: The regional office continues to release news stories weekly to 18 publications of the Negro press serving the area.

OKLAHOMA CITY: The salary equalization case of Mrs. Emma Lee Freeman of Oklahoma City, handled by Attorney Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, has been successfully concluded, and as a result it is estimated that the Negro teachers of Oklahoma City will receive an annual salary increase of $30,000.

PINE BLUFF: As the result of a new NAACP organizational plan recently instituted in the state of Arkansas, a meeting of top state officials took place in Pine Bluff November 14.

Appointed to head the new plan designed to bring greater service to existing branches in Arkansas and to organize new ones were Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, made state director of branches, and E. E. Scott of Fordyce, filling the position of state organizer. Mr. Branton and Mr. Scott have districted the state and in each of these areas appointed district officers, and it is these men and women who were called into meeting on November 14.

BATON ROUGE: In its annual meeting held here Sunday, October 17 at St. Mark's Methodist Church the Louisiana Conference of NAACP branches again selected last year's resident, Attorney A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, to lead this important civic group the forthcoming year. All other state officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. A. L. Lute of Lake Charles, former secretary, whose resignation was tendered and accepted. Mrs. Lute was succeeded by Henry A. Dorsey of Donaldsonville, president of that branch.

Also reelected as members of the regional advisory board were Mr. Tureaud, Mrs. E. King of Ruston and W. W. Winbush of Baton Rouge. Donald Jones, regional secretary, was in attendance and spoke at the meeting.

'On the Beam' With Youth Councils

ANNUAL YOUTH CONFERENCE: Resolutions calling for passage of laws guaranteeing fair employment practices, public housing, the ending of segregation and discrimination in the armed services, the elimination of the poll tax, lynching, and federal aid to education were adopted in the closing session of the tenth annual youth conference of the NAACP which met in St. Louis, Mo., November 10-13. An interracial delegation of two hundred youths from twenty-three states participated in the four-day conference held in the Central Baptist church and the Union Memorial church. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, national youth secretary, was in charge of the conference.

Addressing the Friday evening public meeting, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP and principal speaker, told the youth that the Negro vote in the pivotal states of Illinois, Ohio, and California (with 88 electoral votes) swung the balance to President Truman in the election. He predicted that if the Republicans "do not again join in a coalition of death and disgrace with the Southern Democrats" there would be passage in the 81st Congress of FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

Mr. White also presented an award, for "Outstanding Contribution to Human Relations," to Miss Alice Coachman of Albany State teachers college for winning the high jump event at the recent Olympic games held in London.

Other speakers at the four-day conference were keynoter Lawrence C. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa; Reverend L. L. Haynes, Rabbi Julius Gordon and Reverend Father Patrick J. Molloy, who conducted a special memorial day service; LeRoy W. Jeffries, assistant director, department of industrial relations of the National Urban League; George L. Holland, liaison representative, Veterans' Administration; and Ted Harris, president of the National Student Association.

Gloster B. Current, director of branches, NAACP, presented the Ike Smalls award to the Dayton youth council for its outstanding work in sponsoring a successful registration and voting campaign and prosecuting cases involving infraction of the state civil-rights statutes; and Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel, conducted seminars on civil rights and veterans' affairs.

President Harry S. Truman, in greetings to the conference, told the youth that "in the conflict of principle and policy which besets the world today, we must have the counsel and influence of youth on the side of progressive action."

Other action taken by the conference included increasing the annual membership from 50 cents to $1.00; adoption of a provision for amending the youth constitution. The conference also urged Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley act.

Ailue Gunther of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected chairman, succeeding W. W. Law of Savannah, Georgia, at the closing session. Elected as vice-chairman was Al Henderson of Piqua, Ohio. Gertie Henderson of St. Louis

GLOSTER B. CURRENT *presenting the Ike Smalls award to William Harris and Edward Callahan, representatives of the Dayton, Ohio, youth council.*

was elected secretary, with Leroy Beall, of Dallas, Texas, as assistant.

Regional officers elected include, region one (Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Deleware): Julius Fuller, Kinston, N. C.; Dorothy Adams, Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Georgia; region two (Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island): Al Henderson, Piqua, Ohio; Melicina Carl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wendell Campbell, East Chicago, Indiana; region three (Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona): Harry Alexander, New Orleans, La.; Vernell Fuller, Langston University, Langston, Okla.; David Williams, Bishop college, Tyler, Texas; region four (Missouri, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Utah): Arthur Bryant, Des Moines, Iowa; Harry Burdick, St. Joseph, Mo.

Book Reviews

HOW NOT TO WRITE A BOOK

***Black Odyssey: The Story of the Negro in America.* By Roi Ottley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. VIII+340. $3.50.**

Once in a while there is published a volume which is an excellent example of how not to write a book on the subject it pretends to discuss. Such is the case with Roi Ottley's *Black Odyssey*. The author says its purpose is to trace "The Negro's adventure in America" and "it is a detailed story of his experiences in this country from 1619 to 1945," and that it is "not an orthodox history." In ten chapters he tries to tell of the Negro's untouchability, his early beginnings in America, activity in the Revolution, slave revolts, the Free Negro, abolitionism, Reconstruction, and the colored American since 1900. Ottley says, "I have been scrupulous about the facts." But a look at his performance shows otherwise.

(Page 6): "Black Anthony Johnson, who arrived at Jamestown in 1619, was the first Negro to set foot in this country." *Fact:* A Negro accompanied Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492, and about a century before 1619, and on the same site where Jamestown, Virginia, was founded, Negroes were to be found as members of the colony then being set up by the Spanish explorer Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon. In fact, in the sixteenth century Spanish explorers brought Negroes to all points they touched within what is now the United States.

(Page 97): "Nearly 80 per cent of the Negro population have white blood." *Fact:* Nearly 80 per cent of American Negroes are of *mixed* blood, which includes Indian, Oriental, and other admixtures—not only white blood.

(Page 182): "Before (Frederick) Douglass could accept a commission in the army . . . Lee surrendered." *Fact:* Douglass was never tendered a commission in the Union Army, but was asked, in 1863, to assist Adjutant General Thomas with the organization of colored troops in the South as a civilian recruiter. When the War Department refused to offer him a commission, Douglass turned his attention permanently from military affairs. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U. S. Grant April 9, 1865.

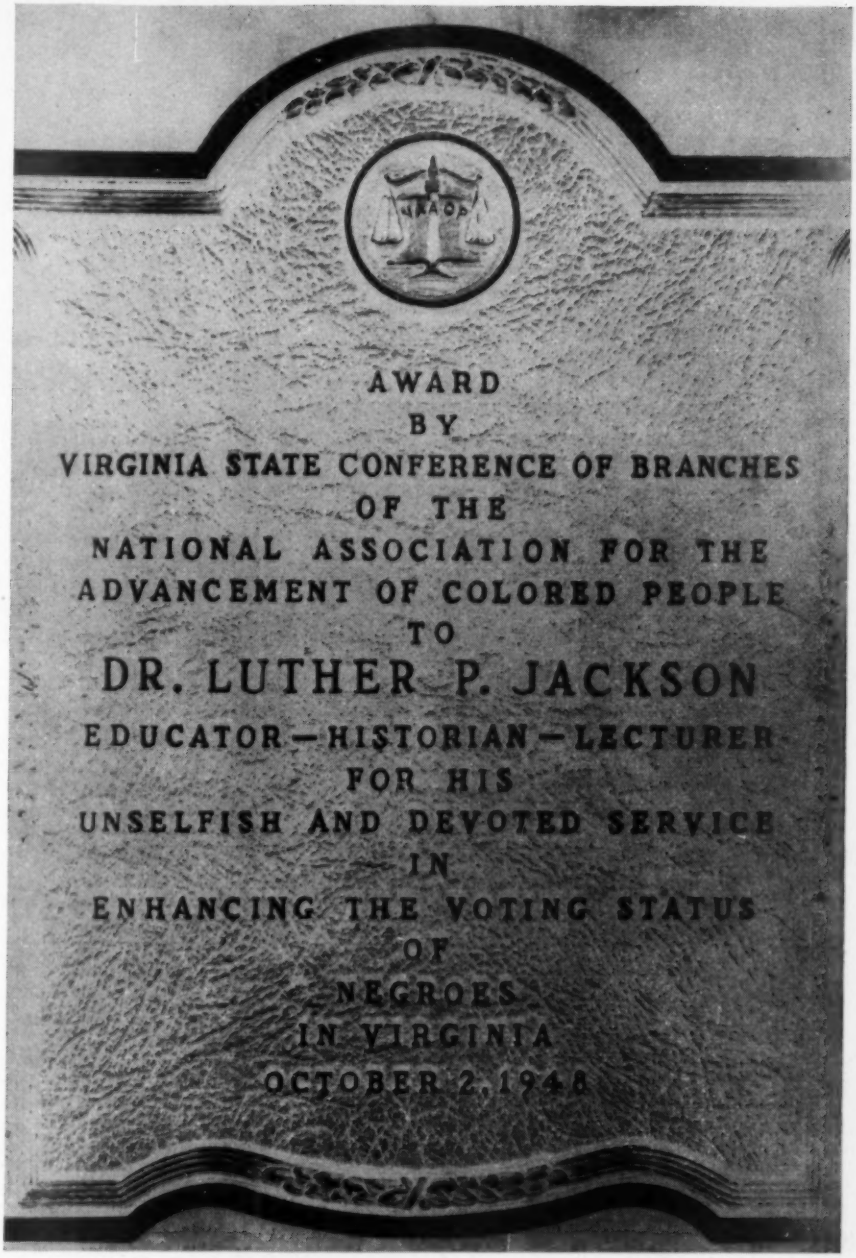
(Page 216): "Paul Laurence Dunbar, Negro spokesman who often disagreed with (Booker T.) Washington." *Fact:* W. E. B. DuBois is the historically known opponent of Washington. No authority, much less the ordinary individual, has ever considered Paul Laurence Dunbar anything more than a poet and writer; never a spokesman for or leader of American Negroes.

(Page 219): W. E. B. DuBois . . . was educated at Harvard and Heidelberg." *Fact:* DuBois never attended Heidelberg, but took his first degree at Fisk University and studied in Germany at the University of Berlin.

(Page 221): "Walter White, teacher." *Fact:* Mr. White never taught professionally and has never been known as a pedagogue. He sold insurance prior to working for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(Page 222): "Today the association (NAACP) has some six hundred branches." *Fact:* Today the NAACP has some 1,500 branches of all types. It has had more than 1,000 branches for the past five years.

(Page 266): "The 'Black Cabinet.' . . . This



SEE PAGE 375, *Virginia branch news item.*

was a corps of fifty-odd highly intelligent Negroes who held key positions in Washington." *Fact:* It was widely publicized in one of America's most widely read publications that of the members of this so-called Black Cabinet none held a position of any importance or authority.

(Page 273): "A play of Negro family life, 'Anna Lucasta.'" *Fact:* This play was originally about Polish family life but merely adapted for playing by Negro actors.

(Page 274): "Melvin B. Tolson, Owen Dodson . . . published poetry which was not racial in theme." *Fact:* Practically everything these two have written and published dealt with Negro material. Owen Dodson's first published volume of poetry, *Powerful Long Ladder,* dealt principally with Negro themes.

(Page 279): "A. Philip Randolph was the outstanding leader of the period (1930's). . . . His influence with Negroes was profound . . . some thought of him as a saint, and a few called him the American Gandhi." *Fact:* Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune dominated the Negro scene in the 1930's, when Randolph was better known in labor circles only. Consequently, his influence with the black masses was small, since he was virtually unknown to them, and he has never been publicly acclaimed as any American Gandhi, much less in a period when his popularity was so limited. Randolph rose to national prominence among Negroes in general in the 1940's, particularly following his March-On-Washington Movement that forced President Franklin D. Roosevelt to set up the F.E.P.C.

(Page 282): "Walter White . . . upon his graduation from the (Atlanta) university, he went abroad and studied in France, returning to accept a post with the NAACP." *Fact:* Walter White never studied abroad after finishing Atlanta University. Immediately after graduating from that institution he took a job selling insurance for the Standard Life in Atlanta, Georgia, and came directly from that job to the NAACP.

Aside from these representative distortions of history, there are other numerous errors of fact, omissions, and misrepresentations of materials. From the appended bibliography are missing some of the essential works, such as Lorenzo J. Greene's *The Negro in Colonial New England,* the most authoritative work available on the subject for the period it covers. The data in the brief biographical treatments of such individuals as Randolph, Walter White, DuBois and others have been literally butchered, and the author has done a poor job of writing about Negro leadership after World War I.

Roi Ottley, in writing this history, tells us, "This is a reporter's job." From the evidence here he is the type of reporter whose flare for sensationalism takes precedence over his insistence upon fact, accuracy, and truth. He writes history like a frustrated novelist—one who wants to write but simply can't. He once wrote a book, *New World A-Coming,* which was a rehash of material gathered on the Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration. Well, *Black Odyssey* indicates that he has returned to his WPA sources and rehashed the already rehashed information. Only this time he was completely out of his depth and floundered and failed miserably. Throughout the book it is plainly visible he is unsure of himself in dealing with Negro history, except within the limited horizon of New York City, and more particularly Harlem. Even here, in handling this well used material, he shows his ignorance of the Negro in Queens, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Staten Island.

Possibly the only redeeming feature of this volume is its format. But it is time that publishers realize a book is not going to sell merely because it looks good. They should understand that we are approaching the 1950's, and the lush days of the "Negro Renaissance" in the 1920's, when almost anything by and about the Negro was acclaimed by naive publishers and a gullible public, are passé.

Even if this book had not been recently preceded by several creditable histories on the Negro, notably John Hope Franklin's *From Slavery to Freedom* and Arna Bontemps' *The Story of the Negro,* Ottley's book would still show up as a half-baked rehashed writing job that has no reason for being. This is the kind of book that is full of "facts" so garbled that its validity as any kind of history is almost nil, and it is not too much to expect and to hope that it will soon be washed away in the ebbtide of forgotten literature.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

G. W. McLAURIN *cannot sit with other students at the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma. He sits apart in an anteroom from other students as he attends classes. The university insists that segregation has to be maintained.*

IN BRIEF

***Renaissance in Haiti: Popular Painters in the Black Republic.* By Selden Rodman. New York: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1948. 134pp. Illustrated: 9 color plates, 34 black and white plates, and 61 text photographs. $4.50.**

An informative critical account of the astonishing evolution of the Haitian renaissance, taking the reader step by step from the inauguration of the Centre d'Art in 1944 in Port-au-Prince by the American DeWitt Peters, with background glances at Haitian history, culture, racism, and religion, on up to the future problem of how to fuse Haitian intellectual and folk elements. The author gives a good bit of enlivening material about the lives of the most famous of these painters, among them Philomé Obin, Hector Hyppolite, Castera Bazile, and Rigaud Bénoit. Mr. Rodman has succeeded quite well in explaining the relation of these painters to their environment, as well as the artistic trends which they exemplify. "Haitian religious painting is," he believes, "a phenomenon unique in the Western Hemisphere." All who saw the popular artists of Haiti show at Carlebach's in New York City October 9-23, 1948, will want to own a copy of this book.

***Un Homme Pareil Aux Autres.* Par René Maran. Paris: Editions Arc-En-Ciel, 1947. 248pp. 160frs.**

Ever since the appearance of *Batouala* (1921) conferred sudden prominence upon M. René Maran, he has made either Africa or the French colonial functionary his special subject, with one exception: *The Hard Heart.* With *A Man Like Any Other* (his seventh novel) M. Maran seems to have planned a book on mixed marriages, then renounced his original intention, making what was to have been an essay introspective fiction. There is little plot to the novel, which is used in great part for the author's musings on French race prejudice and interracial love. Interest in the book suffers accordingly, and it is overburdened with writing devices.

Obviously autobiographical, the story is about Jean Veneuse a petty French Negro colonial functionary who is returning to his post in French Equatorial Africa. Just before

he sails Jean is asked by a mutual friend to look after Mme. Clarisse Demours who is going out to Africa for the first time to join her husband. On shipboard Mme. Demours has an *affaire* with the not quite social, not uncourtly, but shyly sensitive Jean. She suggests marriage, but Jean balks because he is deeply in love with Andrée Marielle, about whom he dreams throughout much of the book. The novel is, in fact, largely a *carnet de route* recording Jean's thoughts about French colonial officials, French racial prejudice, Negroes, intermarriage, and Andrée (whom he eventually marries). There are likewise felicitous descriptions of African flora and fauna done only as Maran can do them. This novel in many respects reminds the reader of Alberto Insua's *El Negro que Tenia el Alma Blanca* (The Negro Who Had a White Soul).

***Southern Empire: Brazil.* By Bertita Harding. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1948. 215pp. With pocket map. $3.50.**

A new volume in the Invitation to Travel Series. This is an entertaining *guia prático*, as the Brazilians would call it, for the American who plans to visit Brazil. The author begins with a few necessary statistics on the country, with explanation of the kind of clothing to carry, a table of the maximum and minimum temperatures in various parts of the country, electrical specifications (voltage, type and cycle) for the larger cities, health precautions, money, and the inevitable red tape. These preliminaries out of the way, Miss Harding then takes up such serious tourist-topics (approaching them by cities and regions) as taxis, hotels, restaurants, night clubs, theaters, movies, museums, shopping centers, churches, and travel information bureaus. There are reminders too about official and national holidays, *o carnaval*, table pleasures and the cultural aspects of the country. Her chapter on "Brazil's Leading Figures" is the one most likely to offend the discriminating reader.

***Harlem Story.* By John Hewlett. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948. 242pp. $2.50.**

Neither Mr. Hewlett's robustious enthusiasm nor his breezy prose can effectively hide the silliness of this story about the saffron-haired Flutie, the dusky floozie who had to pass for white because she loved the ofay Jim. One cannot picture Harlem by selecting its more exotic and stereotyped aspects and then setting most of the action of the story in gin-mills, night clubs, and bawdy houses—one of which is filled with grey chicks for Negro men; the other, with dark meat for ofays. Even the characters are caricatures and their talk and actions preposterous. Despite the claim on the jacket that this book is "deeply searching in its understanding of the psychology of Harlem," the story is really nightmarish in its affected realism.

***Walk in Darkness.* By Hans Habe. Translated by Richard Hanser. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948. $3.00.**

A second fictional look at the treatment of the Negro GI in our army of occupation in Germany. William Gardner Smith's *The Last of the Conquerors* was the first. Washington Roach of Harlem experiences the usual Army prejudice against Negroes, but he discovers that the Germans are not so bad after all. He marries a German girl against the wishes of his superior officers, goes AWOL, gets mixed up with a gang of hijackers, of which he finally becomes the king-pin, and is finally executed for killing an M.P. Despite some penetrating observations, the story never seems exactly convincing; perhaps because of its melodrama and the author's inadequate knowledge of the ghetto psychology of his chief character.

***My Songs: Aframerican Religious Folk Songs Arranged and Interpreted by Roland Hayes.* Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1948. VIII+128pp. $3.00.**

A collection of thirty spirituals arranged for voice and piano, with Mr. Hayes' personal commentary in which he explains Negro music and each individual song. In his foreword he says that during his twelve years' residence in London and Paris he got to know some very intelligent West Coast Africans and that their discussions of African and Aframerican music "pointed out to me the African characteristics in Aframerican folk songs. . . ." Mr. Hayes divides his songs into three panels: one, songs representing events from the Old Testament; two, abstractions form the teachings of both old and new testaments; and, three, the life of Christ. Mr. Hayes does his job with notable judgment and feeling.

NAACP

Christmas Seals

$1 per book of 100

$1 per book of 100

Order Several Books—Decorate your Christmas Greetings with these attractive NAACP Seals

Buy from your local NAACP Branch or order direct from the National Office

To the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.:

I am enclosing $_____ for _____ books of NAACP Christmas Seals.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

(Sorry, no C.O.D. orders)

An Ideal Gift

The Negro in the American Theatre

by Edith J. R. Isaacs

More than in almost any other field Negroes have made a notable contribution to the American theatre.

Marked by struggle and failure, the attainment of this high point is one of the great success stories of American life, told completely for the first time by Mrs. Isaacs, a world-recognized authority.

"Mrs. Isaacs has put forth her full love for the theatre as an art and her dynamic belief in it as a powerful social force."—Paul Green, N. Y. *Herald Tribune*.

"Mrs. Isaacs' vigorous prose and graphic pictures capture the real story of the Negro in the American theatre. . . . A true interpretation."—*The Crisis*.

51 Pages of Illustrations
8½ by 11 inches

Order from your bookstore, through *The Crisis*, or direct from

THEATRE ARTS BOOKS
Robert M. MacGregor
63 West 44th St. New York 18

The
Crisis
brings you
Christmas greet-
ings and suggests
that you let your
friends share in the
spirit of the season by
giving them a subscription
to our magazine. We feel that
we offer our readers a bargain
in price and quality. We have done
this despite mounting production
costs because we feel that a magazine
fighting for full civil rights is needed in
these times when that question is one of the
top issues of the day. With the New Year, as
in the past, we are going to offer our readers
timely and thought-provoking articles on Negro
achievement, race relations, labor, politics, educa-
tion, religion, personalities, pictures and editorials. Why
not send in your renewal at the same time that you
make a gift subscription to a friend? Customs change but the
Christmas
spirit is
ageless.
The Crisis wishes a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year for you and your friends.

Christmas Gift Order Form

Subscription: $1.50 a year; 75¢ for six months

Send The Crisis to each of the following as my gift subscription.

I enclose $.....

Name.....

Address.....Zone.....State.....

Send The Crisis to each of the following as my gift subscription.

I enclose $.....

Name.....

Address.....Zone.....State.....

Land of Bigotry

(Continued from page 370)

affliction contracted during his war service. He occupies a small church pulpit in Stafforsville, Conn. I ask you to imagine what his thoughts are as he listens to those men in high places, who are trying to withhold political freedom from his people.

Discrimination Irreligious

Dear Friends, whenever you are tempted to be less indignant with the undemocratic, unAmerican, and, yes, irreligious attempts of discrimination, think of Roland Heacock, sitting at his little table in an army camp, of his no man's land created by the bigotry and ignorance of a so-called soldier in the war to save democracy. Ask yourself whether Roland Heacock's eyes were less valuable than the eyes of a white man. Are his children less American than other children? Do we believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man? Or do we simply speak these phrases without thought or belief. The purpose of your religious faith is to inspire you to a life which reflects the truth of that faith. Let us by our every act and thought toward our brothers, be they white or black, be they of our faith or any other faith, demonstrate our own unshakable conviction in the belief that all men are brothers and that God is the Father of us all.

40th Annual NAACP Conference
July 12-17, 1949

Success Came

(Continued from page 363)

his plans and the building was built.

No one speaks more highly of Hunter than Dr. Cutchin. Since he knew the difficulties Hunter would face competing with white men in a highly competitive business, he was hesitant to encourage a venture which might cause Hunter to lose his savings.

As Hunter's business began to pick up he replaced the original dirt floor of his garage with concrete and made the outside more attractive. Whatever Hunter asked for by the way of improving his business he got, yet Dr. Cutchin never demanded a cent in additional rent. Singularly enough, the

two men have never had a written agreement of any kind and both think such agreements unnecessary.

Model of Efficiency

Hunter goes about his business in a quiet, efficient manner. He opens his garage at seven in the morning and is always on the job until six in the evening. Then he goes home to his well-furnished five-room bungalow (which is on a one-acre lot about a mile from Whitakers). He owns his home and it is kept as neat as an old maid's bonnet. Hunter's amusements like his business life are very simple: an occasional movie and the radio. "I like baseball, basketball, and horse racing," he explains, "but I don't bet on horses. Money's too hard to get to waste gambling. I like football, but the games are played on Saturdays, and those are my busiest days. But best of all, I like hunting—good old coon hunting."

Hunter is highly thought of by his business associates. Ask about him in Tarboro, Rocky Mount, or Enfield, the three largest towns in the county, and the answer is always the same: "You won't find a better mechanic in the county than Julius Hunter." Ask about him at the banks among those who sell appliances. They will tell you that his bills are always paid promptly. Dealers in supplies will go out of their way to accommodate Julius Hunter. He rates a double "A" among all with whom he does business.

Hunter has never traveled much: Washington, Brooklyn, New York City, and Utica, N. Y., being the extent of his trips. Though he has been to New York City he has never seen Harlem. He is a member of the Elks club of Enfield, but he has no religious affiliations, and he doesn't seem to concern himself with politics. Even the rantings of professional Southerners of the "white supremacy" type don't seem to worry him. Simple. That is the kind of life Hunter has made notable in its small way because he has made it a success under difficulties. Best of all, this success has not changed Hunter. He is still the modest, unassuming man he was when a mere garage helper despite the fact that he runs one of the most prosperous garages in the state of North Carolina. He has a nice home, a devoted wife; flower and vegetable gardens; and plenty of open space. He drives a fine car; he numbers the best people in the county among his friends. When asked if he wouldn't like to move to a large city, Hunter's emphatic reply is:

"No, I reckon I wouldn't be happy except here among my friends."

NAACP

Christmas Card

A MOST UNUSUAL YULETIDE GREETING

It Spreads the Spirit of Good Will and Helps Your NAACP

Upon your order we will send this card, with your name inscribed, to any person to whom you wish to present an NAACP membership.

Memberships are: $2-$3.50-$5-$10-$25-$50-$100-$500

All memberships of $3.50 or more include one year's subscription to the Crisis Magazine

Send us your list of names and addresses with membership fee for each name and we will send the card direct to them in time for Christmas.

ORDER FORM

To National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

I am enclosing $_____ for _____ NAACP Christmas Cards to be sent to those persons listed below.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

SEND NAACP CHRISTMAS CARDS AS MY GIFT:

TO_____ Amount $_____

PLEASE PRINT

STREET_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

My gift card to be signed_____

TO_____ Amount $_____

PLEASE PRINT

STREET_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

My gift card to be signed_____

Sorry we cannot accept COD orders

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

W. Harold Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 919

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

CALIFORNIA

Geo. R. Vaughns
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 7
Telephone: TWinooks 9688

Mathews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews — David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9739—ADams 1-6712

James T. Phillips
33 W. Mountain St., Pasadena 3
Telephone: Sycamore 7-4124

John C. Henderson
1557 — 7th St., Oakland 7
Telephone: TWinoaks 5338

CONNECTICUT

W. Arvey Wood
36 Park Row, Stamford
Telephone: Stamford 3-7037

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
428 Herndon Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

Thomas J. Henry
208 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta
Telephone: Lamar 4710

ILLINOIS

Loring B. Moore
190 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
Telephone: RANdolph 1094

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CALumet 4968—4969

William Henry Huff
520 E. 35th St., Chicago 16
Telephone: OAK 6749

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444

KANSAS

Theodore R. Gardner
519½ North Main Street, Wichita 2
Telephone: 2-8143

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
602 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3
Telephone: Jackson 6646 & Wabash 4765

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-1934

Chas. R. A. Smith
1003 Lawyer's Bldg.
139 Cadillac Sq., Detroit 26
Telephone: Cadillac 2176

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: 8-9042 or 8-6795

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
189-191 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1779

NEW YORK

William T. Garvin
217 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: ACademy 2-9260

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 3
Telephone: EXpress 3712-3713

William H. Brooks
120 Hamilton Ave., Columbus 3

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
406 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Herbert R. Cain, Jr.
908 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7
Telephone: Walnut 2-1042

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895; Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

Timothy W. Fisher
Crown Bank Bldg.
Newport News
Telephone: 5-1974

L. Marian Poe
548—25th St., Newport News
Telephone: 2-1391

Reuben E. Lawson
403 Gainsboro Rd., N. W., Roanoke
Telephone: 9751

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
Roanoke 17
Telephone: 2-2608

R. H. Cooley, Jr.
133 Harrison St., Petersburg
Telephone 653

VIRGIN ISLANDS

William F. Moorhead
Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.

WEST VIRGINIA

T. G. Nutter
609½ Kanawha Blvd., Charleston 1

THE CRISIS

VOLUME 55 1948

Articles

American Negro in College 1947-1948, The..237-243
Andu, John: The Indonesian Struggle For Independence 49
Beachy, E. B. Dykes: Georgetown's Little Caledonia 272
Bynum, Charles: "Saturday's Children"..... 19
Cohn, Judah: No-Man's Land of Bigotry..... 370
Castiglione, Emily: William Jackson, Jr.: American Boy 177
Cobb, W. Montague: Progress and Portents for the Negro in Medicine..... 107
Doyle, Thomas: A Mission for the Irish..... 51
Dover, Cedric: Noel Coward and Elihu Dunn.. 210
Ferné, Joseph: Roosevelt College and Democracy 45
Foster, Hugh: The Significance of Frank Yerby 12
Foster, Hugh: The Southern Revolt 137
Foster, Hugh: The Southern Regional School Plan 233
Gregory, John: Success Can Come..... 362
Hass, Theodore: Plight of the American Indians 202
Hoffman, Miriam: It Takes Courage and Faith 170
Jackson, Reid: The "New" Wilberforce..... 74
Jones, William: Leading Man at Seventeen.... 204
Lerner, Max: "The Negroes and The Draft".. 140
Lovell, John: The Operatic Stage..... 42
Miller, Loren: Supreme Court Covenant Decision—An Analysis 265
Mitchell, Clarence: Notes on the Taft-Hartley Act 300
Moriki, Sachiye: The Expanding Radius 174
Morris, Newbold: The Spirit of Wendell Willkie 173
Murphy, George: Henry Wallace 299
Myrdal, Gunnar: The American Paradox..... 267
Padmore, George: The Vietnamese Struggle For Independence 78
Padmore, George: Facts Behind the Gold Coast Riots 206
Padmore, George: Madagascar Fights for Freedom 365
Parker, Marjorie: The Negro—"Inside U.S.A." 14
Peck, James: Bilboism in New Jersey..... 17
Pumpsell, Browne: Working Together..... 335
Robert, Layle: We Export—Race Prejudice to China 208
Singh, Sirdar J. J.: Mahatma Gandhi—India's Bapu 82
Spingarn, Arthur: Books by Negro Authors in 1947 47
Spriggs, Venice: President Truman 298
Stern, Anne: Wiltwyck—A Home Away from Home 330
Tashara, Ina: Curbing Discrimination in Education 144
The Negroes and the Draft 140
"To Secure These Rights" 10
Washington, Valores: Governor Dewey 298
Weltmetz, Emil: Justice Sleeps: The Ingram Case 141
Wilkins, Roy: The Negro in 1948 178
Wilkins, Roy: For or Against Wallace?..... 106
Wilson, Ruth: Discrimination—Nova Scotian Style 333

Editorials

A Look At the Candidates..... 9
Another Step Forward 41
Bury Jim Crow 297
Bloodshed Over Civil Rights?..... 105
Bright Light 232
Candidate Wallace 41
Congratulations to Dr. Bunche..... 9
Dewey 169
Fighting the Jim Crow Army..... 136
For An Actress 232
For A Soldier 232
For Them, An FEPC 232
From Bad to Worse 201
From GOP Congress: Nothing 169
Great Day in South Carolina 264
Ira F. Lewis 297
Keep An Eye On the Communists 105
Negro Defies Jersey Klan 201
New Richmond Councilman 201
No Jim Crow Army 105
No Jim Crow Soldiers 73
No Support for Covenants 169
Note 9
Old (and Untrue) Stuff 329
On The Education Front 73
Our World Series Players 329
President Truman's Orders 264
Red Face 105
Revolt Against America 73
Salute to University of Arkansas 329
Stonewall Against America 136
Stupid And Futile Murder 297
Talmadge Victory 297
The Election—And After 361
Universal Military Training 41
University of Arkansas Is First..... 264
Voting Power Wins 232
Wallace's Southern Tour 297
"Your Neighbors" 329

Fiction

Himes, Chester: To End All Stories 205
Humphrey, Norman D.: Just Passing Through Mexico 364

Poetry

Barrow, Raymond: Creole Harvest 368
Guillen, Nicolas:
Ballad of the Water-Demon 336
Guadeloupe, W. I. 336
Mark 336
Pass On By 336
Reveille 337
Sensemaya 337
The Grandfather 337
Two Kids 337
Hughes, Langston: To Dorothy Maynor..... 209
Hughes, Langston: Uncle Tom 209
Jackson, Gwendolyn: Requiem 13
Latimer, Bette D.: For William Edward Burghardt Dubois 210
Michael, Hillary Lynn: Negro Head 313
Miller, May: Colored Man 313
Richards, Edward: Closed Doors 369
Seymour, A. J.: There Runs a Dream..... 368
Snow, Walter: Faneuil Hall, Boston 15
Talbot, Edgar T.: Resolution 15
Telemaque, Harold: Roots 368
Vaughan, H. A.: Nocturne 368
Virtue, Vivian L.: The Gleaner 369
Wright, Beatrice: Subterfuge 175
Wright, Beatrice: Poetic Preferences 175
Wright, Beatrice: Vital Statistics 313

Book Reviews

Amlin, Charles: Till Death Do Us Part..... 251
Armattoe, Dr. R. E. G.: Personal Recollections of the Nobel Laureation Festival of 1947.... 346
Barton, Rebecca Chalmers: Witnesses for Freedom 310
Beals, Carleton: Lands of the Dawning Morrow 216
Bellegarde, Dantès: Dessalines a Parlé..... 284
Beltrán, Gonzalo Aguirre: La Población Negra de Mexixco 90
Bordeaux, Delmare: So Thin is the Veil..... 284
Buaken, Manuel: I Have Lived With the American People 284
Cook, Mercer: Education in Haiti 309
Cox, Oliver: Caste, Class, and Race..... 280
Davis, Frank Marshall: Poems—47th Street.... 346
Deutsch, Albert: Sex Habits of American Men. 251
Dover, Cedric: Feathers in the Arrow..... 217
Fairchild, Henry Pratt: Race and Nationality.. 89
Franklin, John Hope: From Slavery To Freedom 25
Geddes, Donald Porter and Enid Curie: About the Kinsey Report 251
Gelder, Robert Van: Important People..... 311
Gloster, Hugh M.: Negro Voices in American Fiction 216
Gorer, Geoffrey: The American People 217
Guild, June Purcell: Think on These Things.. 153
Guyon, René: The Ethics of Sexual Acts..... 251
Habe, Hans: Walk in Darkness 379
Hambly, Wilfrid Dyson: Jamba 26
Harding, Bertita: Southern Empire: Brazil.... 379
Hayden, Robert and Myron O'Higgins: The Lion and The Archer 252
Hayes, Roland: My Songs 379
Haywood, Harry: Negro Liberation 346
Hewlett, John: Harlem Story 379
Himes, Chester: Lonely Crusade 27
Kuper, Hilda: The Uniform of Color..... 311
Loescher, Frank S.: The Protestant Church and The Negro 346
Long, Herman H. and Charles S. Johnson: People vs. Property 153
Maran, René: Un Homme Pareil aux Autres.. 378
Mathews, Basil: Booker T. Washington..... 308
Mencken, H. L.: Supplement II: The American Language 186
Motley, Willard: Knock On Any Door..... 26
Nelson, Lt. Dennis Denmark: The Integration of the Negro Into the United States Navy.. 309
Odum, Howard: Understanding Society 154
Ottley, Roi: Black Odyssey 377
Peterson, Florence: Survey of Labor Economics 283
Pierce, Joseph: Negro Business & Business Education 152
Putnam, Samuel: Marvelous Journey 281
Quarles, Benjamin: Frederick Douglass 345
Rodman, Selden: Renaissance in Haiti 378
Rose, Arnold: The Negro in America..... 284
Smith, William Gardner: Last of the Conquerors 346
Spencer, Gerald: Medical Symphony 310
Stark, Irwin: The Invisible Island..... 309
Tate, Merze: Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories 309
Torrence, Ridgely: Story of John Hope 270
Weaver, Robert: The Negro Ghetto 244
West, Dorothy: The Living Is Easy..... 308
Wright, R. R., Jr.: Encyclopaedia of African Methodism 347
Young, I. S.: Jadie Greenway 187

Covers

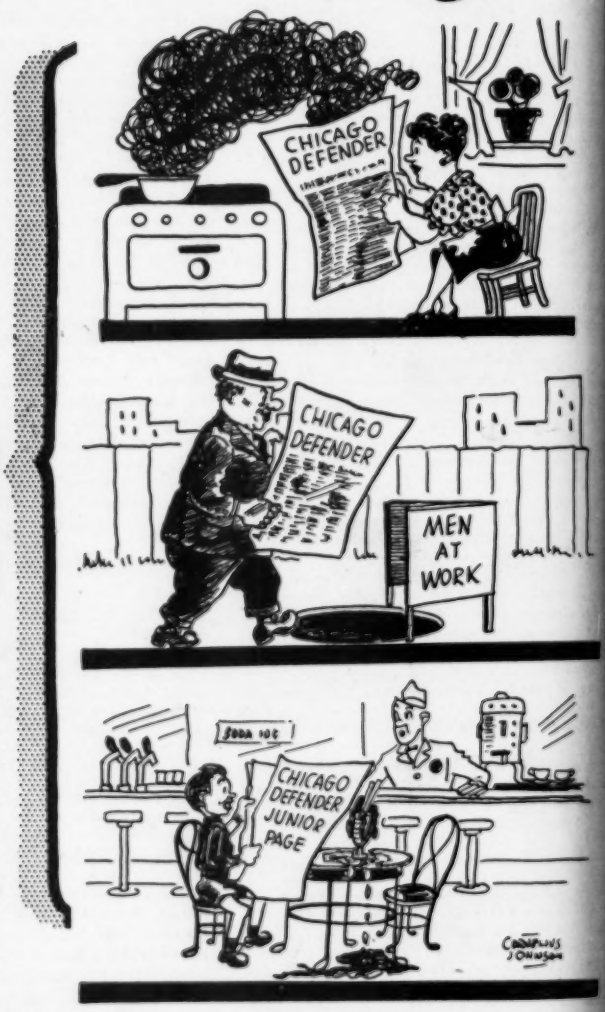
January: Happy New Year
February: Candidate Wallace
March: A Student of the Dance
April: New Sweaters for NAACP Youth
May: Miss Subways for April
June: Recording Artist
July: Alumna of the IFS
August: Manchester College Graduate
September: Sybill Lea, Secretary
October: Dewey, Truman, Wallace
November: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
December: Adoration of the Magi

Miscellaneous

Along the NAACP Battlefront
News From the Branches and Youth Councils
20-25; 54-58; 84-89; 123-125; 146-152; 179-186; 211-216; 245-251; 274-280; 302-308; 338-345; 371-377.

More News!

MEANS MORE *Defender* READERS



Get Your Copy Today!

Chicago Defender

World's Greatest Weekly